

3rd International Webinar on

GLOBAL HEALTHCARE AND NUTRITION

November 20-21, 2023

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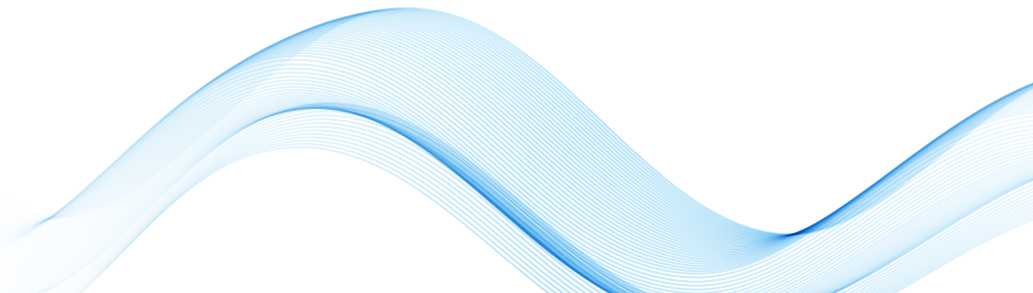
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DAY 01: NOVEMBER 20, 2023**SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS**

13:00-13:15	Title: Symptomatic small spigelian hernia: Extraperitoneal primary laparoscopic closure Vinicio Rizza , "Maria SS dello Splendore" Hospital Giulianova, ASL Teramo, Italy
13:15-13:30	Title: Impact of the intake of snacks and lifestyle behaviors on obesity among university students living in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia Najlaa Aljefree , King Abdulaziz University, KSA
13:30-13:45	Title: Amiodarone-induced lung toxicity, a case initially not correctly framed Marco Umberto Scaramozzino , Head of Thoracic Endoscopy Villa Aurora Hospital, Italy
13:45-14:00	Title: Challenging diagnosis of amebiasis in a non-endemic region: Case report Elvira Akhmedova , Polyclinica.ru, Russian Federation
14:00-14:15	Title: Does workplace physical and psychological violence exist against physicians and nurses in primary health care centers in Kuwait? A cross-sectional study Huda Youssef Ghareeb , Ministry of Health, Kuwait
14:15-14:30	Title: Toxoplasmosis in the practice of a neurologist Natalia Lashch , Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Russian Federation
14:30-14:45	Title: Pandemic "COVID-19" - "POST-COVID SYNDROME": Hirudotherapy as an effective and dominant monotherapy Albert Ivanovich Krashenyuk , Academy of Hirudotherapy, Russian Federation
14:45-15:00	Title: The VOICE model for inclusive public health Gillie Gabay , Achva Academic College, Israel (Keynote Speaker)
15:00-15:15	Title: Quaternary prevention and / or hypermedicalization. Fragility (disease) and / or lobbying Giovanni Colucci , MedOnLine-Statte, Italy
15:15-15:30	Title: Effect assessment of good practices on breastfeeding duration in pregnant women at the hospital of Orvieto district (Umbria Region, Italy) from January 2017 to June 2018 Marco Cristofori , AUSL Umbria 2, Italy
15:30-15:45	Title: Prognostic significance of variant left common pulmonary vein after transcatheter pulmonary vein isolation Marton Kiss , Semmelweis University, Hungary
15:45-16:00	Title: A partial least squares structural equation modeling analysis of early fertility, knowledge and behaviors among indigenous young women in Guatemala Shiho Hansen , Finnmark Hospital Trust, Norway
16:00-16:15	Title: Conceptualizing robotic agency. Social robots in elder care in contemporary Japan Anne Aronsson , Yale University, Sweden
16:15-16:30	Title: The European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) model as an exquisite tool for the analysis of business excellence and its use in the healthcare industry Vladimir Bukvic , GEA College, Slovenia
16:30-16:45	Title: Pantomime & Psychotherapy Jean Marie Bottequin , Ulm University, Germany (Keynote Speaker)

16:45-17:00	Title: Changes for a better health and a better nation policy reform in Spain based on the Catalanian HiAP model
	Samantha Strelzer , Quinnipiac University Frank H. Netter School of Medicine, USA
Lunch break: 17:00-18:00	
18:00-18:15	Title: A survey of LLM applications in healthcare
	Zeyu Zhou , Carl Zeiss Xray Microscope, USA
18:15-18:30	Title: The impact of a monolingual on Spanish language code-switching
	Lily Halsted , Queens University of Charlotte, USA
18:30-18:45	Title: A large lung abscess in an electronic cigarette user: To drain or not to drain
	Natasha Dudiki , Indiana University Health Ball Memorial Hospital, USA
18:45-19:00	Title: Pioneers against stigma: Access to family planning in the Caribbean
	Tonia Frame , St. George's University, Grenada
19:00-19:15	Title: Regenerate your brain: A breakthrough plan to restore your brilliant mind
	Jacqueline Susanna Chan , Marin Natural Medicine Clinic, USA
19:15-19:30	Title: Leveraging disease based community data to provide insights into current atopic dermatitis treatments
	Ewa J Kleczyk , The University of Maine, USA
19:30-19:45	Title: A path to happiness
	Sara Spowart , University of South Florida, USA
19:45-20:00	Title: The effect of marijuana in the incidence and evolution of male infertility: A systematic review
	Jack Fondeur , California Institute of Behavioral Neurosciences and Psychology, Dominican Republic
20:00-20:15	Title: Adolescence and violence: Perspectives through social representation
	Geisilane Nogueira da Silva , Federal University of Sao Joao del-Rei, Brazil
20:15-20:30	Title: The implication of excessive illicit drug and alcohol use on the liver and a possible link to the rising incidence of HCV infection in Farmington, New Mexico
	Adebayo Samuel Edunjobi , Lifted Clinical Practice, USA
20:30-20:45	Title: Retrospective, longitudinal, one group study about the implementation of continuous glucose monitoring in improving quality of care for patients with type I or II DM in internal medicine residency continuity community clinic
	Andre Manov , Sunrise Health GME Consortium, USA
20:45-21:00	Title: Primary cough headache: A case report
	Khudheeja Ahmed , Center for Cardiovascular Care, USA
21:00-21:15	Title: Severe bilateral vertebral arterial disease masquerading as vertigo
	Juwayria Ahmed , Center for Cardiovascular Care, USA
Day 01 Concludes	

DAY 02: NOVEMBER 21, 2023

SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS

09:00-09:15	Title: Health reform, governance, and commissioning in PHC: Australian perspectives David Briggs AM , University of New England, Australia
09:15-09:30	Title: The status of emotional labour and its influence on job burnout among village doctors during the COVID-19 pandemic in China: A cross-sectional study Jia Song , Weifang Medical University, China
09:30-09:45	Title: Pluralism medical treatment, prevention, and control of COVID-19 infection and its long-sufferings among the older adults in the northeast of Thailand from 2019 to 2022 Amornrat Ratanasiri , Khon Kaen University, Thailand Thawalrat Ratanasiri , Chiang Mai University, Thailand
09:45-10:00	Title: Potential herbal medicine for management preeclampsia in low resources country Bambang Rahardjo , Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia
10:00-10:15	Title: Is it time to implement self-customized protocol of doing live donor renal transplantation during COVID-19 Pandemic? A high-volume center-based study in Bangladesh Towhid Belal , Dhaka Medical College and Hospital, Bangladesh
10:15-10:30	Title: Strategic management of modern hospitals & AI and robotics in futuristic hospitals Balasubramanian Mahadevan , Lilavati Hospital, India
10:30-10:45	Title: Associations between lipid levels and intracerebral hemorrhage Natcha Ruangkiatkul , Rangsit University, Thailand
10:45-11:00	Title: Dental implant osseointegration inhibition by nicotine. How are the mechanism? Nina Nilawati , Haji General Hospital East Java, Indonesia
11:00-11:15	Title: Three decades of cannabis research: What are the obstacles? Michael Dor , Ariel University, Israel (Keynote Speaker)
11:15-11:30	Title: Prolonged use of bedaquiline in the treatment for MDR-TB in a child Marina F Gubkina , Central TB Research Institute/N.I. Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Russian Federation
11:30-11:45	Title: Effect of medical cannabis therapy on autonomic nervous system balance and activation Dror Robinson , Rabin Medical Center, Israel (Keynote Speaker)
11:45-12:00	Title: A comparison of magnesium levels in obese versus normal weight children Basil Alzahrani , King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, KSA
Lunch break: 12:00-13:00	
13:00-13:15	Title: Outcomes of bariatric surgery Asad Ullah , Alfaisal University, KSA
13:15-13:30	Title: The impact of the introduction of telemedicine technologies on the provision of medical care to pregnant women. The experience of the Sverdlovsk region of the Russian Federation Maria S Blagodareva , Ural State Medical University, Tyumen State Medical University, Russian Federation

13:30-13:45	Title: Recent approaches for return to sport after common musculoskeletal injuries Seyda Yilmaz Ozal , Gazi University, Turkey
13:45-14:00	Title: ROSES, a game changer in endovascular surgery Guido Danieli , University of Calabria, Italy
14:00-14:15	Title: Dream controllers: The funny current and histone deacetylase Sherine Abdelmissih , Cairo University, Egypt
14:15-14:30	Title: Chronic inflammatory polyradiculopathy post COVID-19 and the role of therapeutic apheresis: A clinical case Nicola Coviello , UOC Nefrologia e Dialisi, Italy
14:30-14:45	Title: Complementarity of medicine and economics Torben Larsen , University of Southern Denmark, Denmark
14:45-15:00	Title: Osteolytic intradiploic meningioma: An unusual presentation of meningioma Maria Isabel Simoes Silva , ACES Loures-Odivelas Public Health Unit, Portugal
15:00-15:15	Title: Proactive management of asthma is the most effective way to avoid exacerbation of bronchial asthma Adel Abdelhamy Ezzeldin , Jaber Alahmad Military Hospital, Kuwait
15:15-15:30	Title: Communication, gender violence and suicide Javier Urrea Portillo , Academic Number of the Academy of Psychology of Spain, Spain (Keynote Speaker)
15:30-15:45	Title: Views of pediatricians on speech and language development Samra Jusufbasic , Health Center Maglaj, Bosnia and Herzegovina
15:45-16:00	Title: Examining the nutrition awareness of nursing students: A cross-sectional study in the UAE Rasha Atia Kadri Ibrahim , Fatima College of Health Sciences, UAE
16:00-16:15	Title: Appropriateness of cases treated by local urgent eye care services during COVID-19, pre-intervention (Cycle 1) and post- intervention (Cycle 2, a re-audit of Cycle 1) Maria Hemaya , Lister Hospital, East and North Herts NHS Trust, UK
16:15-16:30	Title: Chemical ocular injury: Case report Abdulkarim Bushnag , Jeddah Eye Hospital, KSA
16:30-16:45	Title: A golden window: Modifying the trajectory for cardiovascular changes in Duchenne's muscular dystrophy Uzoego N Chibuzo , Montefiore Einstein, USA

Day 02 Concludes



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ORAL PRESENTATIONS

DAY -1

Symptomatic small spigelian hernia: Extraperitoneal primary laparoscopic closure

Vinicio Rizza

"Maria SS dello Splendore" Hospital Giulianova, ASL Teramo, Italy

ABSTRACT

Spigelian hernia occurs through slit like defect in the anterior abdominal wall adjacent to the semilunar line. The hernia ring is a well defined defect in the transverse aponeurosis. The hernial sac, surrounded by extraperitoneal fatty tissue, is often interparietal passing through the transversus and then spreading out beneath the intact aponeurosis of the external oblique. Spigelian hernia is in itself very rare and more over it is difficult diagnose clinically. The repair of spigelian hernia consists to reconstruct the anterior abdominal parietal defect. The defect repair may be make with or whitout prosthesis. This hernia has been repaired by both conventional and laparoscopic approach. In this paper we report a case of a small symptomatic small spigelian hernia, treated with a mini-invasive laparoscopic approach associated to the extraperitoneal closure of the hernial ring whitout prosthesis.

BIOGRAPHY

Vinicio Rizza works at "Maria SS dello Splendore" Hospital Giulianova, ASL Teramo, Italy.

Impact of the intake of snacks and lifestyle behaviors on obesity among university students living in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Najlaa Aljefree

King Abdulaziz University, KSA

ABSTRACT

Unhealthy eating habits increase the risk of obesity. This study investigated the association between obesity and the intake of snacks and lifestyle behaviors among university students in Saudi Arabia. The study included 662 students aged 18–29 years, studying at King Abdulaziz University. An online survey collected data on sociodemographic characteristics, height, and weight, to calculate Body Mass Index (BMI), lifestyle behaviors, dietary habits, and snack intake. The prevalence of overweight and obese students was 18.6% and 12.7%, respectively. Sociodemographic characteristics and lifestyle behaviors had insignificant effects on obesity. Obese students consumed two meals daily and more cereals during breakfast. Non-obese students consumed more beverages at breakfast and had their daily meals with their families. The frequency of intake of snacks had an insignificant effect on obesity. However, obese students had a significantly higher intake of potato chips, popcorn, and biscuits, while non-obese students had a significantly higher intake of salads compared with obese students. Students consumed significantly less fruit and vegetables, chocolate, biscuits, nuts, and dairy products as snacks when inside the university compared to outside. To reduce obesity among students, universities should ensure access to healthy snacks, and provide health education programs to encourage healthy eating habits and lifestyles.

BIOGRAPHY

Najlaa Aljefree is an assistant professor in nutrition with extensive experience teaching into undergraduate and postgraduate programs in food and nutrition department. She is the head of food and nutrition department in school of human sciences and design at King Abdulaziz University (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia). She has strong research interest in public health nutrition, nutrition education, health promotion, vitamin D and chronic diseases, assessment of awareness and eating behaviors and effect of dietary intake on health and diseases.

Amiodarone-induced lung toxicity, a case initially not correctly framed

Marco Umberto Scaramozzino

Head of Thoracic Endoscopy Villa Aurora Hospital, Italy

ABSTRACT

Amiodarone-Induced Pulmonary Toxicity (AIPT) is one of the most serious adverse effects of amiodarone and is one of the leading causes of death associated with its use. The onset of AIPT depends on dosage, patient's age, and pre-existing pulmonary pathologies; typically, the adverse effects stop progressing when a cumulative dose higher than 150 mg is reached. Comorbidities, oxygen therapy, invasive procedures, and surgical interventions can trigger the pulmonary symptoms. The risk of developing amiodarone-induced pulmonary fibrosis is directly related to the dosage and duration of administration. Despite significant advances in understanding AIPT, its etiology and pathogenesis remain poorly understood. The role of steroids in the treatment of AIPT is still under debate as most reports of improvement after amiodarone withdrawal differ little from those in which concomitant steroid therapy was used. In clinical practice, therapeutic doses of corticosteroids may be indicated for patients with amiodarone-induced pneumopathy; usually, a starting dose of prednisone from 40 to 60 mg daily, which is then gradually reduced, is prescribed. The pharmacodynamics of amiodarone determines a treatment period of four to 12 months. This case report describes a patient with AIPT who markedly improved after treatment with prednisone at a starting dose of 50mg/day, which was then gradually tapered. At the end of the therapy, the Computed Tomography (CT) scan revealed the disappearance of most of the scattered ground-glass opacities and of the thickening indicating bi-apical pulmonary fibrosis.

BIOGRAPHY

Marco Umberto Scaramozzino works at Head of Thoracic Endoscopy Villa Aurora Hospital, Italy.

Challenging diagnosis of amebiasis in a non-endemic region: Case report

Elvira Akhmedova

Polyclinica.ru, Russian Federation

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In Russia, amebiasis is sporadically registered mainly in the southern regions. An endemic area is the Republic of Dagestan.

Aims: This clinical case illustrates challenges in the diagnosis of amebial colitis related to low awareness of physicians of parasitic diseases in non-endemic regions.

Result: A 38-year old female patient living in Moscow was initially misdiagnosed with disease. Erosive and ulcerative colonic lesions found at colonoscopy were interpreted by a gastroenterologist as symptoms of an inflammatory bowel disease. No differential diagnosis with infections and parasitic diseases was performed. Long (2 years) persistence of symptoms despite treatment with 5-aminosalicylic agents for suspected Crohn's disease, absence of any significant laboratory abnormalities and no history of travelling to Asian countries were the reason for subsequent additional diagnostic work-up. After the patient was finally diagnosed with intestinal amebiasis, she was treated with metronidazole with some positive effect of decreased abdominal bloating and bowel growling. At the control colonoscopy, there was a positive trend seen in colonic mucosa, with healing of ulcers without any scarring. No protozoan cysts were any more found in her feces. According to the recommendations, a specialist in infectious diseases and a gastroenterologist regularly sees the patient.

Conclusion: Expansion of amebiasis outside endemic regions points to the necessity to perform a wider diagnostic work-up in cases of mucosal lesions found at colonoscopy. Not every lesion is inflammatory bowel disease and patients should be widely exclude the infection.

BIOGRAPHY

Elvira Akhmedova works at Polyclinica.ru, Russian Federation.

Does workplace physical and psychological violence exist against physicians and nurses in primary health care centers in Kuwait? A cross-sectional study

Huda Youssef Ghareeb

Ministry of Health, Kuwait

ABSTRACT

Workplace violence by definition is a violent act (including physical assault and threats of assault) directed toward persons at work. Workplace violence in the health care sector may lead to poor quality of care, turnover and absenteeism of healthcare professionals, reducing health services available to the general public, unhealthy work environment, improper societal behaviors, increasing health costs, and deterioration of staff's health.

Material and Methods: A retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in Kuwait in one year (January 2020 to January 2021) in 50 PHC centers in five health regions in Kuwait and surveyed 446 participants (220 physicians, 226 nurses) who have been working in PHC centers for at least a year and have regular contact with patients or clients by using a designed WHO self-administered questionnaire.

Results: The response rate for all staff was 89%. The highest respondent rate was from nurses (90%) and the lowest respondent rate was from physicians (88%). A total of 6.4% of the respondents had experienced physical violence and 77.3% had experienced psychological violence divided into 48.8% verbal Abuse, 10.1% bullying/Mobbing, 1.9% sexual harassment and 20.3% racial harassment.

Conclusions: The presented results showed that violence towards health care professionals (physicians and nurses) occurs frequently, exists against physicians, and nurses in primary health care centers in Kuwait. Health care workers should feel secure and confident in their working environment by reducing the prevalence of violence and increasing job satisfaction by understanding the causes and factors that influence the increasing levels of violence. More research is needed on occupational support provisions that reduce the risk of staff experiencing physical and psychological violence and the stress that is associated with it.

BIOGRAPHY

Huda Ghareeb has completed his PhD (Royal college of General Practitioners) on 1999 from Kuwait. She is working as a consultant in assistant undersecretary of technical affairs office, MOH Kuwait. She participated in publication of different researches in the last 10 years, She is a peer review member of research articles and she issue booklets from Lamberts Academic publishing.

Toxoplasmosis in the practice of a neurologist

Natalia Lashch

Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Russian Federation

ABSTRACT

Toxoplasmosis is a zoonotic protozoal disease characterized by a chronic course, polymorphism of clinical manifestations, predominant damage to the central nervous system, organs of vision, liver and lungs. The causative agent of the disease is the obligate intracellular parasite *Toxoplasma gondii*, which circulates widely in the external environment and has a large circle of intermediate hosts. Toxoplasmosis is classified by the method of infection (congenital or acquired), by pathogenesis (acute or chronic), by manifestation - latent or with the manifestation of symptoms. According to the state of the human immune system, the disease can occur without immunodeficiency, while the patient has a chronic lifelong carrier, and with immunodeficiency. People with HIV most commonly present with cerebral toxoplasmosis. The article presents a case of the development of toxoplasmosis in a patient in the absence of a burdened history.

BIOGRAPHY

Natalia Lashch has completed his PhD. She is a professor at the department of neurology, neurosurgery and medical genetics of Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Moscow, Russia. She is a specialist in the field of autoimmune and demyelinating diseases. She has over 100 publications, and her publication H-index is 8. She is a member of the All-Russian Society of Neurologists and the Russian Committee of Multiple Sclerosis Researchers.

Pandemic “COVID-19” - “POST-COVID SYNDROME”: Hirudotherapy as an effective and dominant monotherapy

Albert Ivanovich Krashenyuk

Academy of Hirudotherapy, Russian Federation

ABSTRACT

The new viral pandemic has created many challenges for all health services in the 205 countries affected by the pandemic. This is the high mortality of patients, especially in the group of elderly people, this is rehabilitation and attempts to prevent a high probability of thrombosis in convalescents, this is the problem of rehabilitation in brain damage, these are attempts to create vaccine preparations of various architectures, and other problems. The author of the article owns a series of publications highlighting the features of the pathogenesis of a new disease: "COVID-19" - "POST-COVID SYNDROME", as well as a method of treatment and prevention of this disease based on the scientifically proven healing properties of *hirudo medicinalis* (medical leeches). The editors of 5 scientific medical journals adopted the author's concept of the name of the disease - "COVID-19" - "POST-COVID SYNDROME", which reflects the understanding that this is a single disease that has two phases: the first phase is an acute process that usually lasts 2-3 weeks - ("COVID-19") and the next phase is the development of a chronic process - ("POST-COVID SYNDROME"), which can last for 18-24 months. The report draws the attention of readers to the fact that such a definition of a new pandemic is important not only from a taxonomic point of view, but, above all, from a mental point of view, so it gives the doctor an understanding of the complexity of the course of the disease and requires monitoring patients during the entire specified period, for example, monitoring the dynamics of D-dimers, prothrombin time, platelet count and the level of fibrinogen in the blood of convalescents. Now these are the most informative markers of the danger of thrombosis. The term "Long Covid" does not reflect the substance of the disease process. The report examines the mechanism of the disease "COVID-19" - "POST-COVID SYNDROME". The most proven mechanisms of the pathogenesis of the disease and the most correct methods of treatment according to the literature data are investigated. In comparative terms, the advantage of the "System method of leeching" in comparison with the proposed methods of treatment is shown. The possibility of monotherapy with medical leeches (hirudotherapy) of this disease and recommendations for pregnant women at risk of the disease are shown.

BIOGRAPHY

Albert Ivanovich Krashenyuk is graduated from the 1-st Pavlov Medical Institute in 1971 in Leningrad and postgraduate studies in biochemistry at the same institute in 1974 from professor V.I. Rosengart. In 1974, he received the degree of "Candidate of medical sciences". From 1974 to 1985, he worked as a senior researcher and head of the laboratory of "Biophysical methods of research" at the Pasteur Institute in Leningrad. He was engaged in the development of vaccines against measles, mumps, influenza, tick-borne encephalitis. From 1985 to 1992, he headed the laboratory of "Live influenza vaccines and biophysical methods of research". Created the world first "purified live influenza vaccine", which was vaccinated 4.5 million people without post-vaccination complications. In 1995, he received the degree of doctor of medical sciences from the institute of influenza of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences (RAS). One of the creators of space biotechnology for the production of highly purified viral proteins in microgravity. In 1996, the present time the creator of the world first department and "Academy of Hirudotherapy". Honorary Scientist of Europe, Academician of the European Academy of Natural Sciences (Germany), Grand Doctor in Biology and Medicine (Oxford), Full Professor of Oxford.

The VOICE model for inclusive public health

Gillie Gabay

Achva Academic College, Israel

ABSTRACT

The concept of inclusive health focuses on good health and well-being for everyone. This concept resonates with a rights-based approach to health including political, social, economic, scientific, and cultural actions that are geared toward advancing good health and well-being for all. Based on studies with minorities the VOICE model enhances the understanding of the linkage between health policies during a health crisis, inclusiveness, and inequities, using COVID-19 policies in Israel as a case example. The VOICE model falls within the second group of the basic framework for one health research which is captured in The World 2050 Initiative (TWI).

Inclusive, dynamic, multi-stakeholder, responses of health systems remain critical in the context of health emergencies. Responses of public health authorities and health systems, are to be more strategic, proactive, and inclusive, reaching out to all minorities and addressing their specific needs, values, and beliefs. Such an inclusive health approach may foster solidarity, equity, and may lead to more effective responses of religious minorities to public health interventions in both emergencies and routine. Shaping strategies to target diverse multi-stakeholder will engage everyone in society, reduce discrimination, health inequity, and health deterioration. A commitment to an inclusive system implies that activities and responses will be sensitive to all.

This maintains the commitment of health systems to be universal health systems, for everyone, including in health emergencies. As the COVID-19 pandemic, an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, continues to threaten and impact public health systems around the world, it is disrupting the livelihood and well-being of people globally. Thus, inclusiveness in public health universal systems, cannot only exist in declarations and cannot be overlooked. Policies should link policymakers and public health authorities with members and leaders of religious minorities to better respond to needs of all. There is an urgent need to form inclusive health responses, not only in routine, but also during public health emergencies for public health promotion. Insights from this study may inform policy makers and health authorities of universal systems and direct interventions for reducing inequities and ensuring inclusiveness.

BIOGRAPHY

Gillie Gabay is a systems science expert. She is a senior lecturer at the Achva Academic College in Israel and serves as a visiting professor in the department of health economics at Cattolica University, Rome. She obtained her PhD at Portland State University, Oregon, USA. She specializes in multi-disciplinary research. She studies psychological, behavioral, human capital and managerial processes in simple and complex systems, in various organizations and industries such as healthcare, including very large hospitals. She focuses on both the person to person level and the organizational level. She has applied the science of mind-genomics, mapping communication messaging by mindsets to promote strategy implementation in healthcare, social capital, and patient-doctor relationships. Her research appeared in a good variety of Q1 rated academic journals focusing on the macro-level, the meso-level and the micro-level. She has also published three books on the experiences of individuals from various levels of organizations such as patients, doctors, and hospital directors. Her current international research examines processes that top executives manage, as they look ahead towards the complex future in healthcare, such as assuring the resilience of human capital, optimizing strategy effectiveness, designing organizational structures, and creating value for all stakeholders, and integrating innovation into the delivery of healthcare. She is an experienced consultant who led managements through systemic changes to implement strategies, including strategies of patient-centered care.

Quaternary prevention and / or hypermedicalization. Fragility (disease) and / or lobbying

Giovanni Colucci

MedOnLine-Statte, Italy

ABSTRACT

Approximately 15-20% of patient-doctor meetings are defined by the latter as difficult. Difficult patients are defined as those who elicit strong negative emotions from their physicians. If not acknowledged and managed correctly, these feelings can lead to diagnostic errors, unpleasant confrontations, and troublesome complaints or legal claims. There are no difficult patients but difficult relationships due to characteristics of the patient, the doctor and / or influences of the society.

Aims of the Study: Evaluate the relationship of the Difficult Patient (DP) with the Over Medicalization (OM) and how much it can affect the Clinical Practice (CP) and Public Spending (PS).

Materials and Methods: Workgroup of the vocational training of general practice of Apulia Region has developed an evaluation form on DP and OM, which was administered to doctors, who attended the General Practice's (GP) office.

Results: 121 participating doctors. In the abscissae we have formulated three Items (excessive use and little use of health services, excess of medicines causes damage to health, use of validated medical practices can potentially be harmful and cause waste) in ordinate 9 items with various personalities of patients: 47.1% the patient was hypochondriac; 36.4% psychological; 27.3% were demanding. 35.5% believe that over-medicalization is observed in chronic degenerative diseases. The evidence of overdiagnosis: 42.2% dementia; 33.9% hypertensive heart disease; 32.2% greater depression. The causes of over-medicalization: 60.3% lack of GP integration and specialist; 58.7% defensive medicine; 55.4% request for pcs.

Conclusion: From the observations of the colleagues, it emerged that collaboration between the various health figures (GP and specialists) is opportune to better identify the DP.

BIOGRAPHY

Giovanni Colucci works at MedOnLine-Statte, Italy

Effect assessment of good practices on breastfeeding duration in pregnant women at the hospital of Orvieto District (Umbria Region, Italy) from January 2017 to June 2018

Marco Cristofori

AUSL Umbria 2, Italy

ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is both a right and a public health priority. At the European level, a program of action is ongoing for the development of standardized criteria for the monitoring and assessment of prevalence of breastfeeding and other practices in social and health services. The purpose is to accomplish information policies, laws and codes, education, communication and training on the issue of breastfeeding. At present, Italy still lacks a national monitoring system of prevalence of breastfeeding according to World Organization definitions Health; however, some regions including Umbria have developed their own systems of detection, at local level. The aim of this study is to investigate whether care and support practices, as carried out during the perinatal period, have influenced breastfeeding start and duration. The survey represents a progressive input cohort study that involved 608 women who have given birth from January to December 2017 and from January to June 2018 at the Hospital Santa Maria della Stella in Orvieto, with follow-ups at three (n.481) and six months (n.464). Upon hospital discharge after childbirth, 88.8% of women were exclusively breastfeeding, whilst they were 67.4% and 53.0% after three and six months, respectively. Bivariate analysis shows that exclusive breastfeeding is influenced by rooming-in, skin-to-skin contact, natural birth, and nationality. The results of the study show the value of good practices, such as rooming-in, skin-to-skin and physiological childbirth, as well as other variables such as nationality of women, for promoting and maintaining breastfeeding.

BIOGRAPHY

Marco Cristofori is an epidemiologist expert in epidemiology, prevention and health promotion. He is the chief of the CERSAG at the Unit of Surveillance and Health Promotion, Department of Prevention, AUSL Umbria 2 in Orvieto (Italy). His main research topics are One Health and Global Health, with particular interest for the social determinants of health and inequalities. He maintains strict collaboration with the Italian Higher Institute of Health and Ministry of Health, as well as with other public institutions and non-governmental organizations. His research group is composed of psychologists, statistician, anthropologist and other healthcare professionals. The last important works of his research group have been focused on female genital mutilations, gaming, gambling and other addictions, international standards for breastfeeding, social pact for reading, bullying and cyberbullying. He coordinates several intervention projects in the Umbrian social area, particularly focused on peer education in the schools.

Prognostic significance of variant left common pulmonary vein after transcatheter pulmonary vein isolation

Marton Kiss

Semmelweis University, Hungary

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Left common pulmonary vein is the most common anatomical variant of pulmonary veins that may affect the outcome of pulmonary vein isolation.

Objective: Our aim was to compare procedural data and outcomes in patients with common trunk versus normal left atrial anatomy for radiofrequency and cryoballoon catheter ablation.

Method: Data from patients who underwent pulmonary vein isolation for atrial fibrillation and had a preprocedural cardiac CT scan at our institution between 01.10.2019 and 10.03.2022 were retrospectively evaluated. We defined a common trunk where the left superior and inferior pulmonary vein merged at least 5 mm before the left atrial ostium.

Results: From the study population (n = 210), data from 42 patients with a left common trunk (LCPV group) and 60 patients with normal left atrial anatomy (control group) were examined. No significant differences were found between the common trunk and the control group in terms of demographic data. There was no significant difference between the two groups in procedural data for radiofrequency and cryoballoon ablation (procedure time, fluoroscopy time, left atrial dwelling time, radiation dose). After radiofrequency ablation, the success rate at 1-year follow-up was 72.0% in the common trunk group and 76.2% in the control group (p = 0.659). For cryoballoon ablation, the success rate was 64.7% and 69.2% for common trunk and normal anatomy, respectively (p = 0.641).

Conclusion: There was no significant difference in the procedural parameters and clinical outcome between patients with left common pulmonary vein and those with normal left atrial anatomy. Both radiofrequency and cryoballoon ablation techniques are well suited for this population.

BIOGRAPHY

Marton Kiss is a final year medical student at Semmelweis University. He started his research project in 2020 at the Gottsegen National Cardiovascular Institute in the field of cardiac electrophysiology. During his university years, he completed several internships abroad. He has been a regular speaker at scientific student conferences. In 2022, he was awarded 2nd place for his Rector's thesis, and his first-authored paper was published at the end of January 2023.

A partial least squares structural equation modeling analysis of early fertility, knowledge and behaviors among indigenous young women in Guatemala

Shiho Hansen

Finnmark Hospital Trust, Norway

ABSTRACT

Despite that Guatemala has health inequality among non-indigenous and indigenous women, adolescent fertility has been scarcely studied. This study investigates the mechanism of early fertility among indigenous women aged 20-29 using data from the Guatemalan Demographic Health Survey 2014–2015 (N=8,110). Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling analysis (PLS-SEM) were conducted in among indigenous women in urban area (UI) or rural area (RI) and non-indigenous women in rural area (RN) to examine the associations between socioeconomic variables, mediators (knowledge and attitudes toward early pregnancy prevention) and an outcome (early fertility). Results showed that geographical difference had stronger influence than ethnicity. Early fertility in RI is influenced by more factors than UI and RN, such as media exposure, attitudes and knowledge on pregnancy prevention, contraceptive use, in addition to education and risky sexual behaviors. Having better knowledge on contraceptive methods did not reduce risky sexual behaviors. Further discussion on elaboration of variables measuring the actual decision-making related to risky sexual behaviors are suggested.

BIOGRAPHY

Shiho Hansen has completed her PhD in international health from Graduate School of Medicine, Tohoku University. She has worked more than 15 years on health projects in Central America and Asia. Research interest is social norms and adolescent sexual and reproductive health in Central America. Current position is research & development advisor in Sami Norwegian National Advisory Unit for Mental Health and Substance Use (SANKS), Finnmark Hospital Trust, Norway.

Conceptualizing robotic agency. Social robots in elder care in contemporary Japan

Anne Aronsson

Yale University, Sweden

ABSTRACT

The elder population in Japan is increasing drastically, causing a number of issues that have not yet surfaced in most Western countries. Demographic data from Japan reveal that the Japanese have the longest lifespan globally, resulting in the world's highest population of older adults. Concurrently, the country has a rapidly declining birth rate. As the population ages, the workforce is shrinking and leaving a high number of elders with fewer caregivers to meet their needs. At present, the Japanese government is developing robotic care solutions to overcome the elder care labor shortage and implementing a new agenda to introduce social robots into the field. This presentation discusses professional women in Japan and their burden of caring for aging relatives and how introducing robotic care devices might reduce current anxieties regarding the provision of elder care. It analyses the elder care strategies of 12 white-collar professional women in their forties and fifties and examines the extent to which gendered, expected at-home caregiving affects their professional commitments and associated anxieties. The findings below provide crucial insight into the most effective strategies that can be used by Japanese women to balance their careers with responsibilities to care for older relatives, particularly when it is impossible to predict the intensity of caregiving in the future.

BIOGRAPHY

Anne Aronsson is an anthropologist of Japan and obtained her PhD in socio-cultural anthropology from Yale University. She was a postdoctoral fellow with a Suslowa-Postdoc-Fellowship grant at the University of Zurich in Switzerland where she taught a seminar course "Global Processes in East Asia." At Yale, she continued her work on her postdoctoral project on elder care in Japan and the use of robotic care devices, with a focus on social robots and emerging emotional technologies as well as taught four courses in the department of anthropology. She has authored several publications, including "An anthropology of social robots: Ontological indefiniteness and subjective experience of robots in elder care" in *Anthropological Theory*, "Bio-politics and the state-doctor relationship in Japan after COVID-19," in the special issue "Medical politics in East Asia" for *Journal of Medical Anthropology*; "Social robots in elderly care: The turn toward machines in contemporary Japan," in the special issue "Relations, entanglements, and enmeshments of humans and things: A materiality perspective" in *Japanese review of cultural anthropology*; "Conceptualizing robotic agency: Social robots in elder care in contemporary Japan" and introductory chapter in the special issue "Finding agency in nonhumans" published in *Relations: Beyond anthropocentrism*; "Multispecies entanglements in the virosphere: Rethinking the Anthropocene in light of the 2019 coronavirus outbreak," co-authored with Fynn and published in the *Anthropocene Review*; and her monograph *career women in contemporary Japan: Pursuing identities, fashioning lives* published with Routledge Contemporary Japan Series.

The European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) model as an exquisite tool for the analysis of business excellence and its use in the healthcare industry

Vladimir Bukvic

GEA College, Slovenia

ABSTRACT

The author links together business analysis as a practically oriented scientific discipline and business excellence as an ideal that all well-performing organisations wish to achieve while attaining and continuously maintaining superior levels of business performance, thus fulfilling and even exceeding the expectations of their stakeholders. The aim of his research is to present a model and to expose its usefulness as an instrumental tool for operation analysis of an organisation. Thus, he leans on the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) Excellence Model and uses it as an excellent tool for analysing the business of an organisation throughout all the phases defined by traditional business analysis. The scope of the author's research is to highlight the areas across an organisation, whereat the EFQM model can serve as a very efficient approach to measuring business performance of an organisation. This includes the observation of facts and identification of problems, which can be construed as defining the organisation's strengths and areas for improvement. This entails setting up hypotheses and testing them by applying appropriate measures. A comparative analysis is used as a main kind of study design. In addition to that, some other special methods are used, like synthesis, method of deduction, method of induction, method of elimination. After a short introduction, the author makes first a thorough literature review on business excellence in the last two decades with an emphasis on the EFQM Model. He focuses particularly on the assessment and critical attitude of individual researchers who have studied this topic. Further, the author presents the basic concepts and elements of the EFQM model of business excellence, with a particular emphasis on the RADAR matrix (Results, Approaches, Deployment, Assessment and Refinement) as a very useful instrument (management tool) for business excellence analysis. This can also be designated as the major objective of the author's research. Further, additional objective is to show the use of the model for analysing and assessing the business excellence of organisations in the public sector, specifically in the healthcare industry (hospitals). He presents the key attributes (select healthcare aspects) that define the quality of healthcare services for its key participants, i.e., patients and the payers of these services. These attributes, namely technical performance, interpersonal relationships, amenities and access, patient preferences, efficiency and cost effectiveness, are then highlighted by select business excellence criteria, mainly referring to the stakeholders' perception of the organisation in question and business performance indicators. The author rounds off his paper with a couple of recommendations regarding the identification of strengths and areas for continuous improvement, which he, as a leading assessor with many years' experiences, including in the healthcare industry, considers as the most important aspect of business excellence analysis.

BIOGRAPHY

Vladimir Bukvic works at GEA College, Slovenia

Pantomime & Psychotherapy

Jean Marie Bottequin

Ulm University, Germany

ABSTRACT

We have known for a long time that physical activity is essential for our health. We also know that targeted body expression for our psyche is essential for a healthy growth of our brain. MIME (also called pantomime) not only increases brain activity, but also helps to cope with traumatic emotional states. We communicate 93% with body resonance and mirror our fellow human beings in non-verbal perception.

BIOGRAPHY

Jean Marie Bottequin born in Belgium and studied pedagogy and art education. He studied body expression, mime, with Etienne and Maximilien Decroux (1960), Marcel Marceau, (Paris), Marcel Hoste (1960-1967, Sabatini Theater, Belgium, Théâtre TEMP, (Pinok and Matho 1999/2009 Theatre TEMP, Paris). He has worked since 1960 as a photojournalist for leading international magazines and as a theater photographer for prestigious theaters at home and abroad (ballet, opera, musical). He worked for 10 years as a consultant for UNESCO and Council of Europe. He gave seminars worldwide since 1980 for the photographic industry on non-verbal communication and perception as well as seminars for IPS International Photographic Seminars, (USA, Japan, Korea, Australia, Hungary, Greece, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Germany etc). Since 2004, he was guest lecturer at the Universities Juridicum Vienna, Humboldt University Ulm and Dresden International University. Also, he was guest speaker and lecturer in mediation (Geneva, Paris). He is listed in the German Speakers' Encyclopedia, who is Who in Europe, Wikipedia. He is lecturer at the Munich Marketing Academy with the topics: Ego-Marketing, Corporate Etiquette, Innovations Manager, Intercultural Communication, Body Language, "Presenting Yourself, Rhetoric, PR Manager, Soft Skills, Time Management, Achieving Goals, Brand-me, FriendMe, Making Decisions. - Trained coach at LMI (Leadership Management International) and at IMI (Innovation Management Instruments, Zurich, CH). Numerous annual international exhibitions in museums and galleries since 1960. (Museum of Modern Art Paris, and many others). He was a speaker with a large portfolio of his own topics, speaks for corporate events and institutions. He was awarded from International Speaker Arena in 2022. Gives corporate seminars and trainings in the topics of intercultural communication, effect and body language, Soft Skills, Personal Change Management and Mindfulness (in 4 languages: D, Fr, E, NL.) Personal consultations as Supervisor, Human Profiler, Career Consultant and Life-Concept-Coach, especially in the area of "Vitamin-B" for relationships and partnerships in B2B, "Appearance with better effect", couple therapy and health. Energetic Healer, Breathing and Meditation & Mindfulness Teacher ° International Speaker Award of Speaker Excellence, Nürnberg 2022. He is an author of several professional articles in international journals.

Changes for a better health and a better nation policy reform in Spain based on the Catalanian HiAP model

Samantha Strelzer

Quinnipiac University Frank H. Netter School of Medicine, USA

ABSTRACT

Since decentralization of Spanish government, questions have remained as to developing policy that effectively impacts both regional and national population. Spain has developed an efficient socialized healthcare program. Due to the decentralization process, however, certain regions of Spain have developed far more advanced policy mechanisms. In particular, Catalonia steps outside the traditional rolls of government oversight to forecast visionary policy and policy-making techniques. Amidst the tug of war between willingness and resistance to implement healthcare policies that have a dedicated impact on improving the population health and healthcare, Catalonia employs original thinking and innovation in policy using the Health in All Policies (HiAP) model to create comprehensive strategies. By integrating health into every policy put forth, Catalonia ensures decision-making that prioritizes citizen health first and foremost. When all shareholders are on the same plane, better conversations can be facilitated to better avoid potential issues. Health, as this policy paper explains, is aspect of life that interweaves all other socioeconomic factors. Policy changes must be introduced to improve communication and coordination amongst regions and on a national level, thereby introducing horizontal, collaborative partnerships. The accountability that exists as a main tenet of HiAP limits the presence of the free rider issue in government at all levels. This paper demonstrates the needed nuanced conversations that compel policy-makers to work together to further advance effective efficiency in socialized medicine.

BIOGRAPHY

Samantha Strelzer is having a B.A. in Spanish and a B.A. in Political Science & International Affairs from Wake Forest University and has most recently graduated from Emory University Rollins School of Public Health with her MPH. She has worked in surgical healthcare in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. In 2019, She was awarded the Richter Scholarship and Grant, where she probed the relationship between policy and care through independent undergraduate research to research the effects of Spain's policy on its health outcomes. She has worked and conducted research in multiple international settings with publications forthcoming. Now, she is attending Medical School at the Frank H. Netter School of Medicine with a long-term goal of working in global settings to provide and shape access to care.

A survey of LLM applications in healthcare

Zeyu Zhou

Carl Zeiss Xray Microscope, USA

ABSTRACT

In the last year, Large Language Models (LLMs), notably OpenAI's ChatGPT, have captured the interest of researchers in diverse domains. This research delves into the application of LLMs as assistant tools within the healthcare sector. Focusing on their potential benefits and limitations, our study aims to offer in-depth insights into the design of effective AI agents for healthcare environments. Additionally, we also explore the prospect of LLMs as multimodal medical information interpreters. This review not only analyzes the current utility and future potential of LLMs in enhancing healthcare services but also highlights the evolution and milestones in the integration of AI and NLP technologies in medical settings, including stage the current advancements and future possibilities of LLMs in healthcare.

BIOGRAPHY

Zeyu Zhou completed his PHD at the year of 2019 from Wayne State University, USA. He is an algorithm engineer at Carl Zeiss Xray Microscope, USA. He works in the application of machine learning in healthcare/X-ray imaging area. He has been serving as reviewer of several reputed journals.

The impact of a monolingual on Spanish language code-switching

Lily Halsted

Queens University of Charlotte, USA

ABSTRACT

Code-switching was examined in an experimental setting among 52 Spanish-speaking bilinguals. Bilingual participants were interviewed in Spanish and answered an online questionnaire about their linguistic background. Half were interrupted during the interview, half weren't. The participants in the experimental group code-switched significantly more than the control group. No significant differences in linguistic background or history were found between the code-switchers and those who did not code switch.

Code-switching is a common practice among bilinguals, where they change back and forth between two languages during a conversation. Different aspects of this phenomenon have been studied extensively (Golan & Ferreira, 2009; Macizo, Bajo & Paolieri, 2012). Bilinguals code-switch for a variety of reasons, including when they need to paraphrase, in order to facilitate communication or when they can't find a reasonable equivalent in one language (Baker 2001). In the past decades there have been numerous studies conducted on this common practice, yet the social aspect of code-switching is less examined or understood. Over the past five years, in a series of studies, we have designed a procedure to induce code-switching in an experimental setting. In one of these earlier studies, code-switching was examined during an interview conducted in Spanish, among Spanish/English bilinguals. In this study, we found that despite clear instructions encouraging the subjects to speak only in Spanish, as a result of an experimental intervention, a significant number code-switched to English (Halsted, Murphy & Nieuwenhuizen, 2015). However, it was not clear if our participants would have code-switched without the social interruption.

The present study was designed to answer this pivotal question. All 52 Spanish-speaking bilinguals for this study were asked to complete an online survey containing 87 questions about their linguistic background and participate in an approximately half hour long, videotaped interview with a native speaker of Spanish language. For half of the participants assigned at random to our experimental group, during a pre-determined point of the interview, the conversation was interrupted by a mono-lingual English speaker who then remained in the room for the rest of the interview. The bilinguals in the control group did not experience any interruptions. Code-switching behaviors were compared between experimental and control groups. Additionally, the level of fluency and the linguistic background of the bilinguals and their family members as reported by the bilinguals was examined for both code-switchers and non-code-switchers in the study. The results were consistent with our previous findings and in-line with our prediction; the bilinguals in the experimental group were much more likely to code-switch than those in the control group.

BIOGRAPHY

Lily Halsted is a professor of psychology at Queens University of Charlotte in USA.

A large lung abscess in an electronic cigarette user: To drain or not to drain

Natasha Dudiki

Indiana University Health Ball Memorial Hospital, USA

ABSTRACT

A lung abscess is a walled necrotizing infection involving the lung parenchyma, characterized by a cavitary lesion filled with fluid. It is usually caused by microbial infection with aspiration of oropharyngeal contents being the most common mechanism for primary lung abscesses. Secondary lung abscesses occur in the presence of predisposing lung conditions like bronchial obstruction, vascular or septic emboli or impaired host defenses. Lung abscesses caused by electronic cigarette use have gained relevance in the recent years since the outbreak of EVALI, that is, e-cigarette or vaping product use-associated lung injury, in 2019. First-line therapy involves prompt initiation of antibiotics given their success rate in the treatment of lung abscess in the current potent antibiotic era. Percutaneous aspiration and catheter drainage is considered a second line approach due to concerns for potential complications including catheter blockage necessitating repeat procedures, pneumothorax, hemothorax, hemoptysis, need for surgical intervention, infection of pleural space and bronchopleural fistula. We describe a case of a 21-year-old female with a history of electronic cigarette use presenting with a large left upper lobe lung abscess (14.5 x 8.5 x 13.3 cm) treated successfully with broad-spectrum antibiotics alone resulting in clinical and radiologic improvement.

BIOGRAPHY

Natasha Dudiki is a board certified pulmonary and critical care physician practicing in Indiana, United States. She has completed her internal medicine residency training at Saint Vincent Hospital and pulmonary critical care training in University of Massachusetts. She has published around 14 articles in reputed journals like American Thoracic Society, CHEST, Society of Critical Care Medicine and has about 26 citations. She is an active member in the peer review committee for journals like Cureus, Clinical case reports.

Pioneers against stigma: Access to family planning in the Caribbean

Tonia Frame

St George's University, Grenada

ABSTRACT

In the English-speaking Caribbean, middle and upper-class women pioneered the introduction of family planning. They would later attract international funding. These NGOs faced social controversy for years and eventually made family planning so acceptable that governments could introduce the service in primary care clinics. This changed the landscape in women's empowerment, ensuring that those who could not afford private physicians nevertheless had access to family planning services. This victory for Family Planning Associations (FPAs) of normalizing FP services has been won with a cost. They have lost clients and governments have seldom made adequate contributions. So, after 50 years, FPAs remain fragile and dependent on foreign funds, primarily from the International Planned Parenthood Federation and other international donors. They have been buffeted by the winds of the US Gag Rule, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the drive from IPPF to provide more comprehensive services, including abortion care in some of the most restrictive legal regimes. The small size of these NGOs and the stigma attached to issues of family planning are obstacles to attracting high quality board members, and grant reductions make staff salaries unattractive to skilled professionals. The purpose of the presentation is to explore the history, growth, fragility, gender bias, and the struggles for sustainability among FPAs across the Caribbean region, to appreciate their contribution to women's empowerment and primary care, and to learn from their experience.

BIOGRAPHY

Tonia Frame completed her PhD at the age of 33 years from The University of Leeds, UK. She is the global health track director and assistant professor in the department of public health and preventive medicine of St. George's University, Grenada. She is an academic activist and has written many policy, program and procedural documents. She is president of the Grenada Planned Parenthood Association and a Trustee of the Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation, and a member of Grenada's National Health Advisory Council.

Regenerate your brain: A breakthrough plan to restore your brilliant mind

Jacqueline Susanna Chan

Marin Natural Medicine Clinic, USA

ABSTRACT

You can think of your brain as your internal CIA, or Central Intelligence Agency, it's one of the most important organs in your body.

Although we have had a burst of new discoveries in neuroscience and technology, a silent tragedy is occurring. We are slowly losing our minds. For the first time ever our life span has been shrinking and mental illness is on the rise as are learning disabilities in our children and neurodegenerative disorders in our elderly.

In this Masterclass you will:

- Learn powerful evidence-based ways to reduce anxiety and depression by 50% in a matter of weeks!
- Discover how to reduce your chances of dementia by 75%
- Cover key aspects based on the 8 aspects of the wheel of wellness which are good for not just the brain but the entire body.
- Learn neuro-regenerative practices, botanicals and nutraceuticals to increase cognitive performance and longevity of brain health.

This workbook will help you get most of the masterclass. The exercises and quizzes will highlight some of the key concepts and takeaways covered and test how well you absorbed the information. You can also take notes in the workbook. You'll also get information on how to take the next step in your journey towards a resilient central nervous system.

BIOGRAPHY

Jacqueline Susanna Chan, D. O's background is in family practice. She graduated from Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine in the top 10 of her class in 1997. She is board certified in Integrative Holistic Medicine. She uses several different modalities to treat such as medicinal herbal tinctures, homeopathy, nutraceuticals, bio-identical hormones, HBOT therapy, osteopathic cranio-sacral therapy to optimize the body's inherent healing forces. She done other experiences include: Amerihealth television show, appearance on Community 21 TV, presenter for Dr. Oz as a panelist in 2009, presentations at 15 conferences. She was honorary awards include Phi Kappa Phi 1995, Dean's List 1995, who's who in medicine and healthcare 1995-2002. She is a recent author of the #1 new release bestseller "Regenerate Your Brain: A breakthrough plan to regain your brilliance". She has held three part-time faculty positions: Touro Medical School in the Osteopathic Manipulation Department, Energy Medicine University and The Academy of Intuition Medicine in Sausalito. In 2012, she completed a pilot research study with co-principal investigator, Beverly Rubik at the Institute of Frontier Science in holistic medicine and energy medicine on chronic disease.

Leveraging disease based community data to provide insights into current atopic dermatitis treatments

Ewa J Kleczyk

The University of Maine, USA

ABSTRACT

This conference presentation will discuss the current landscape of atopic dermatitis treatment pathways and management of disease progression. The data leveraged for the analysis is from disease-based communities, otherwise known as patient registries. The disease-based communities work with the participating healthcare institutions and enroll qualified patients to aid understanding the characteristics of the population and sub-cohorts, as well as therapy protocols and regimens, time to and on therapy, discontinuation trends and reasons, and healthcare outcomes. Since the data collection includes EMRs with the ability to append patient reported outcomes questionnaires, as well as any other data sources relevant to the condition study, the resulting datasets provide in-depth insights on the patient population and their treatment pathways. KOLs and treating physicians are the principal investigators, managing and monitoring the patient progression and treatment care. The audience will be able, as a result, to learn the current preferred treatment pathways in treating atopic dermatitis, management of disease progression, as well as understand the underlying patient characteristics and historical medical information that drive the selection of therapies.

BIOGRAPHY

Ewa J Kleczyk, PhD is a senior vice president of commercial analytics & data curation at Target RWE that provides best-in healthcare industry Real-World Data (RWD) solutions utilized throughout the drug development and commercialization spectrum. Previously, she was a vice president of advanced and custom analytics at Symphony Health, ICON, plc, leading commercial analytics applications, privacy compliance, and data operations. She is also a highly sought-after conference speaker with experience speaking at leading industry conferences, including presentations at Pharmaceutical Marketing Sciences Association, Advena – a Keynote Speaker, 2nd Primary Healthcare & Medicine Summit, Intellus, DTC Perspectives, Women Empowerment Symposium, Pharmaceuticals & Novel Drug Delivery Systems, and Conference for business and economics at the Harvard University, etc. She also has published in multiple academic & industry journals, contributed chapters to several academic books most recently on Endometriosis as well as has been a board member of several peer-reviewed publications. She has been an active advocate of mentoring future women leaders of the healthcare industry for which she has been recognized with multiple leadership awards, including HBA's 'Rising Star' & 'Luminary' recognitions. In June 2022, she was a finalist for the Women in IT Awards, in the Contribution of the Year category. Kleczyk earned her Doctorate Degree in Agricultural & Applied Economics from Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA.

A path to happiness

Sara Spowart

University of South Florida, USA

ABSTRACT

Happiness may be viewed as a subjective state where one feels generally content with their life condition and levels of wellbeing. However, happiness can be a complex and vague topic that requires clarity, questioning and discernment. Important factors that impact happiness include authentic connection, mental illness, cultural values, compassion, gratitude and social support. These factors and others are explored throughout this chapter. A theory titled the “Integrative Theory of Happiness” is proposed that encompasses multiple aspects of wellbeing. A comparison of United States and Latin America cultural values is compared to better understand foundations of happiness. This webinar provides insight, overview and a deeper understanding of some of the most noteworthy factors of happiness from a global perspective.

BIOGRAPHY

Sara Spowart completed her PHD at the age of 30 years from the University of South Florida, USA. She is currently completing her second doctorate. She is the owner and founder of Happiness Learned, LLC and has been teaching for the University of South Florida since 2012. She has published articles, chapters and books for humanitarian agencies worldwide, for Carnegie Mellon University, Springer Publishing, IntechOpen Publishing, Cognella publishing and more. Most recently she has published a textbook with Cognella Publishing titled, “Handbook for Global Mental Health.” She has also been working as an editor for a global health and wellbeing textbook through Springer Publishing.

The effect of marijuana in the incidence and evolution of male infertility: A systematic review

Jack Fondeur

California Institute of Behavioral Neurosciences and Psychology, Dominican Republic

ABSTRACT

Over the past decade, the consumption of many forms of cannabis has been escalating worldwide, whether medical or recreational use. The aim of this study was to review and enumerate several effects that cannabis may have on male reproductive system. A literature search was done during September 2021, using the following databases: PubMed, Google Scholar, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE), University of California, Santa Barbara Library, and PubMed Central. The studies included in this review comprised systematic reviews, cross-sectional, case-control, cohort, and longitudinal studies published in the last ten years. After an extensive research, the quality was assessed using appropriate quality appraisal tools, and 15 eligible reports were identified and included. It was concluded that exogenous cannabinoids like marijuana seem to have specific effects on sperm count, concentration, motility, morphology, capacitation, and viability, thus affecting fertility in men. In addition, it's possible that the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis may be affected by the consumption of cannabis. Although, it is to be noted that these studies are observational only and are conducted in small groups in multicenter geographical locations. Non the less, it is recommended to all clinicians beware of cannabis consumption while evaluating men or couples with infertility disorders, while also keeping in mind the possible adverse effects that could arise before prescribing cannabis in patients that desire reproduction.

BIOGRAPHY

Jack Fondeur has completed his medical doctor degree (MD) at the age of 23 years from the Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra Escuela de Medicina, Dominican Republic. He has completed a research training at the California Institute of Behavioral Neurosciences and Psychology. He is very passionate about the nervous system and overall human brain research and evolution. He has been serving as a peer reviewer at the Cureus journal. Also, he is looking to apply into a psychiatry residency.

Adolescence and violence: Perspectives through social representation

Geisilane Nogueira da Silva

Federal University of Sao Joao del-Rei, Brazil

ABSTRACT

As part of human development, we can understand adolescence as a phase in which several biopsychosocial changes occur. At this stage, there is still greater exposure to situations that pose a risk to health and life, including violence. Through this study, we sought to identify, from the adolescents' perspective, what they understood about violence in their daily lives, especially regarding gender issues. For this, a descriptive study was carried out, with a qualitative approach, based on the theoretical framework of social representations. 14 teenage women, aged 11 and 18, participated, with the participation of one who recognizes herself as a transsexual woman. The data was collected through the Google Meet platform, between the months of June and August 2021. Individual interviews and focus groups were used for collection. In the data analysis stage, Bardin's Content Analysis was used, from which the following thematic categories emerged: a) perceptions about violence against women; b) perceptions about violence against black women; and c) perceptions about violence against women from sexual and gender minorities. It is concluded that several social representations of violence were addressed, regarding sexual and gender minorities, especially regarding black women, and, thus, the adolescents were able to reinterpret the reality experienced in their daily lives, presenting new representations or reaffirming their values, while different positions shared socially in groups on the topic of violence can be presented. It is also considered that the adolescents were able to verbalize about the violence witnessed, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. There is a long way to go in deconstructing patriarchal, misogynistic, racist and LGBTQIA+ phobic culture, as these are structured and institutionalized issues in Brazil and the world with historically constructed conceptions about adolescent women.

BIOGRAPHY

Geisilane Nogueira da Silva completed her specialization in adolescent health in the multidisciplinary residency modality, at the age of 24 years from Federal University of Sao Joao del-Rei, Brazil. She is currently a public servant in a municipality in Minas Gerais, Brazil, where she is a psychologist and reference technician at a CAPS - Psychosocial Care Center. He has experience working in several multidisciplinary teams and his publications are within the area of social psychology and mental health.

The implication of excessive illicit drug and alcohol use on the liver and a possible link to the rising incidence of HCV infection in Farmington, New Mexico

Adebayo Samuel Edunjobi

Lifted Clinical Practice, USA

ABSTRACT

This cross-sectional study reveals how patients engaged in substance abuse are prone to getting infected with Hepatitis C Virus (HCV). This is commonest in drug or alcohol-dependent individuals with excessive Illicit Drug Use (IDU); and heavy consumption of alcohol, leading to more severe liver injury, promoting disease progression to cirrhosis and increasing the risk for liver cancer. Fifty-four people with evidence of disease sequelae participated in the study cutting across all race and ethnic groups. Age range is between 18 and 70-year-old and show a significant number of males, 38 (70.4%) engaged more in substance abuse, tested positive more for HCV and are more prone to liver damage; as against 16 female participants, (29.6%) with reduced susceptibility to the sequel. Racial distribution shows a predominance of cases of substance abuse among the Hispanic/Latinos at M-16.7% and F-7.4%, closely followed by White, non-Hispanics at M-13.0% and F-5.6%. Alcoholic beverages commonly implicated in liver damage are the distilled spirits comprising of vodka, whiskey, rum, brandy and gin, followed by the regular beer. Excess consumption refers to four drinks or more in a day or 15 drinks or more in a week in men; and 3 drinks or more in a day, or 8 drinks or more in a week in women. Cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines and marijuana are among the most commonly abused and hence implicated in HCV infection and subsequent liver damage. These findings strongly corroborate the submission that illicit drug users, regardless of age, gender or race, are prone to HCV infection especially in prolonged and injudicious usage. This is also in line with a national survey conducted in 2018 and published in a 2018 edition of the American Journal of Public Health where it was stated that the national increase in acute HCV infection is related to the country's opioid epidemic and associated increases in IDU.

BIOGRAPHY

Adebayo Samuel Edunjobi is a 53-year-old physician/rheumatologist- a Fellow of the National Postgraduate Medical College of Nigeria. With his MPH and MS in health services administration from Mississippi College, he is currently the senior clinical administrator/ research coordinator at Lifted Clinical Practice in Santa Fe, NM. He has a couple of other papers published both by local and international journals. He is a prolific writer and writes on other issues apart from his prowess in academic publications.

Retrospective, longitudinal, one group study about the implementation of continuous glucose monitoring in improving quality of care for patients with type I or II DM in internal medicine residency continuity community clinic

Andre Manov

Sunrise Health GME Consortium, USA

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus affects more than 34 million and pre-diabetes mellitus affects 88-million Americans and the prevalence is rising. The disease leads to micro and macro vascular complications if uncontrolled. Diabetes Mellitus is the number one cause of blindness, non-traumatic amputation and ESRD in the USA. In our study, we retrospectively looked at patients in which as a standard of care Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) with Dexcom G6 Device was started in Internal Medicine Residency Continuity Community clinic in Mountain View Hospital, Las Vegas, Nevada in 11-patients with type- I and type- II diabetes mellitus uncontrolled on 3-4 injections of Insulin per day who were self-monitoring their blood glucose 4- times a day (SMBG). The CGM was initiated by internal medicine residents through a remote portal, and the subsequent titration of the insulin dose was done by the residents under the supervision of a board-certified endocrinologist who was also a member of the clinic. The goal of the present study was to demonstrate improvement of patients? HbA1c measured by a glucose management indicator, a decrement of mild, defined as less than 70 mg/dl hypoglycemia and severe- defined as less than 54 mg/dl hypoglycemia to less than 4% and 1% respectively, achievement of time in range between 70- 180 mg/dl blood sugar in 24-hour period of 50-70% of the time based on the patient?s age and have glucose variability less than 36%. The HbA1c was reduced in 3- months after introduction of the CGM from 10.5% to 7.47%, the mild hypoglycemia with blood sugar less than 70 mg/dl happened on average 7- minutes a day (less than 4%) from 27- minutes and severe hypoglycemia happened 3- min a day (less than 1%) from 7 minutes while the patients were using SMBG. These were the goals with the use of CGM. Time in range we achieved was 62% which was between 50 and 70%. Based on the average age of the patient of 53- years this is compatible with the goals using CGM. The glucose variability was 29% below the goal of 36% which is excellent. The patient satisfaction with the device measured by the CGM Quality of life questionnaire was very good. The unique feature of this study is that it demonstrates the successful introduction of the CGM was done by Internal Medicine Residents under the supervision of a Board-Certified Endocrinologist who was also a member of the clinic which we are not aware that it was done before.

BIOGRAPHY

Andre Manov works at Sunrise Health GME Consortium, USA.

Primary cough headache: A case report

Khudheeja Ahmed

Center for Cardiovascular Care, USA

ABSTRACT

Primary cough headache is an uncommon condition characterized by episodes of sudden onset, bilateral headaches typically lasting from a second to two hours. Headaches are notably associated with Valsalva maneuvers such as coughing or straining in the absence of intracranial abnormalities. We report an unusual presentation of primary cough headache in a 53-year-old female suffering from episodes of severe sudden onset headaches that lasted several hours. The headaches were initially precipitated by coughing as is typical of primary cough headaches but were unusual in that the triggers for the episodes evolved over time. Headaches began occurring without association to any Valsalva maneuvers and ultimately occurred with no discernible trigger. The patient was initially prescribed Methylprednisolone, primarily to suppress the cough. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) of the brain, and a head CT scan were performed to rule out possible secondary causes such as a mass, intracranial bleed, aneurysms, or other vascular anomalies. The neurologist prescribed Indomethacin and Topiramate. After five days, the beta blocker Metoprolol Tartrate was prescribed as it was noted that the blood pressure was rising significantly in correlation to the headaches. The above treatment was effective in limiting the intensity and duration of the headaches and symptoms resolved after four weeks. This case contributes towards the understanding of the potential evolution of primary cough headache presenting with triggers unassociated with Valsalva maneuvers and ultimately occurring with no known trigger, as well as providing an example of PCH of an unusually long duration.

BIOGRAPHY

Khudheeja Ahmed from San Jose, CA. I studied society & environment with a focus on equity in my undergraduate program at the University of California Berkeley, graduating with a B.S. She is a pre-medical student who is currently applying to medical schools. She has experience as a student clinical researcher, Medical Assistant, and EKG technician. She currently a part-time biology teacher for high school along with my other work.

Severe bilateral vertebral arterial disease masquerading as vertigo

Juwayria Ahmed

Center for Cardiovascular Care, USA

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Vertebral Artery Stenosis (VAS) is the narrowing of the vertebral artery's lumen, at different localisations and often due to diverse vascular pathological reasons, resulting in varied clinical presentations. VAS poses diagnostic challenges due to its varied clinical manifestations as well as the complex and tortuous nature of vertebral artery anatomy. Vertigo, one of the symptoms of VAS, is a common clinical complaint with a majority of cases caused by dysfunction in the peripheral vestibular system. However, vertigo is less commonly a symptom of more serious central causes, such as ischemia in cerebellum, brain stem, or, as in this case, in the vertebral arteries.

Case Presentation: We present the case of a 71-year-old male who experienced vertigo for almost two years and was ultimately diagnosed with severe bilateral vertebral artery stenosis. The patient initially presented to the cardiologist's office with complaints including palpitations, fatigue, dizziness, and loss of balance. An MRI of the brain ruled out acute intracerebral hemorrhage or infarction. And after repeated visits to the cardiologist's office, the patient was referred to a neurologist who conducted an MRA of the neck which showed occlusion of the left vertebral artery at the origin and a patent right vertebral artery. However, due to worsening symptoms of vertigo, the patient underwent invasive angiography which revealed severe stenosis of the right vertebral artery as well and confirmed the occlusion of the left vertebral artery. The patient was diagnosed with severe bilateral vertebral artery stenosis.

Discussion: This case report discusses an unusual presentation of vertebral artery stenosis with vertigo as the primary symptom. This case underscores the clinical importance of recognizing that seemingly innocuous symptoms may be indicative of underlying vascular pathology, necessitating vigilant evaluation. Furthermore, this case emphasizes the limitation of relying solely on non-invasive imaging for diagnosis as, in this instance, non-invasive imaging failed to detect the severe stenosis of the right vertebral artery, which was revealed by invasive imaging. Finally, this case report underscores the significance of interdisciplinary collaboration across several disciplines, such as cardiology, neurology, and radiology, in diagnosing and managing atypical manifestations of complex conditions, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to patient care.

BIOGRAPHY

Juwayria Ahmed is a senior pre-medical undergraduate at University of California, Berkeley studying applied mathematics and molecular and cell biology. She is a student researcher and medical assistant at Center for Cardiovascular Care based in San Jose, California.



ORAL PRESENTATIONS

DAY - 2

Health reform, governance, and commissioning in PHC: Australian perspectives

David Briggs AM

University of New England, Australia

ABSTRACT

Globally, healthcare systems are moving to focus on the development of primary healthcare services (PHC), for improved access and equity of care. This movement is reinforced by the challenges of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), and 'health for all', value-based approaches ahead of complex healthcare and organisational arrangements.

The Australian health system is complex with shared responsibility between the National government in federation with the States and Territories (provinces) across all the health sectors. While the Australian Health system ranks highly amongst OECD countries it has also been challenged with addressing the Covid_19 pandemic and official Inquiries into the acute sector, aged care, mental health and disabilities sectors to the extent that we are continually having health reform without necessarily achieving effective change.

Primary Health Networks (PHNs) are a recent initiative of the National government to fund and commission providers to deliver PHC services to individuals and communities across geographically defined areas. They are established as independent non-profit companies but tasked by the federal government to ensure community access to PHC, sustain general practice and other PHC professionals and to seek evidence based, innovative approaches to delivery of PHC.

This initiative requires and is meant to enable across sectorial, collaborative approaches, in a context of continuous learning, creating team based interprofessional services. It requires an evidence-based approach, sharing knowledge in networks of practice to deliver services to defined localised areas. It requires the art of sensemaking in management and governance to influence outcomes, capacity and capability building to sustain a health workforce.

This presentation describes this initiative in commissioning in the Australian context, the innovation behind the governance and the operation of PHC services that traditionally operated as independent providers into collaborative networks of practice and services and developing a sustainable health workforce.

BIOGRAPHY

David Briggs AM is an adjunct professor, ASEAN Institute for Health Development, Mahidol University, Thailand adjunct professor, faculty of medicine and health, University of New England, Australia. Past editor in chief, Asia Pacific Journal of Health Management. Honorary editor in chief, ASEAN Journal of Public Health, and Development. International Editorial Committee, Public Administration and Policy Journal, Collaborator, CPCE, Hong Kong PolyU Immediate Past President, Society for Health Administration Programs in Education (SHAPE) Director and Deputy Chair, Hunter New England Central Coast Primary Health Network. Professor Briggs is a fellow, life member and past national president of the Australasian College of Health Services Management (ACHSM) and founding fellow of the Hong Kong College of Health Service Executives. He was honoured with appointment as a Member of the Order of Australia in 2020 for his contribution to health management and education. He has had extensive senior management and governance experience in the public health sector and has had extensive operational experience at chief executive level of hospitals, community health and district and area health services and, internationally as a consultant in the Asia Pacific.

The status of emotional labour and its influence on job burnout among village doctors during the covid-19 pandemic in China: A cross-sectional study

Jia Song

Weifang Medical University, China

ABSTRACT

Background: Village doctors in China are not only the gatekeepers of rural residents' health but also the net bottom of the medical security system. However, emotional labour is increasingly threatening the stability of the rural primary medical system. In addition, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has further exposed the vulnerability of human resources in China's rural health system. This study aims to evaluate the current situation of emotional labour among village doctors and explore the impact of emotional labour on job burnout during the COVID-19 pandemic in China.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in December 2021 in Shandong Province. We used structured questionnaires to collect data, including sociodemographic characteristics, emotional labour, and job burnout. Data were analysed by t test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), Pearson correlation analysis, and hierarchical multiple linear regression.

Results: A total of 1,093 village doctors from Shandong Province participated in the study. The total mean score of emotional labour was 3.17 ± 0.67 , of which the surface acting (SA) score was 2.28 ± 0.90 , and the deep acting (DA) score was 3.91 ± 0.93 . There were significant differences in SA according to gender and work content ($P < 0.05$) and in DA according to gender, age, education level, and work content ($P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that SA was positively correlated with job burnout ($P < 0.001$), and DA was negatively correlated with job burnout ($P < 0.001$). Hierarchical multiple linear regression analysis revealed that 29% of the variance in job burnout is attributable to SA ($\beta = 0.530, P < 0.001$) and DA ($\beta = -0.154, P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Village doctors in Shandong Province performed moderate levels of emotional labour during the COVID-19 pandemic. SA had a significant positive effect on job burnout, while DA had a significant negative effect on job burnout among village doctors.

BIOGRAPHY

Jia Song, female, master's degree student of Weifang Medical University, her research interests are primary healthcare, she has published 4 articles as the first author in domestic and international journals, and more than 10 articles as co-author.

Pluralism medical treatment, prevention, and control of covid-19 infection and its long-sufferings among the older adults in the northeast of Thailand from 2019 to 2022

Amornrat Ratanasiri¹; Thawalrat Ratanasiri²

Khon Kaen University, Thailand¹; Chiang Mai University, Thailand²

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 in 2019 has brought both changes and challenges to the world. This global pandemic has an impact on people of all age levels, especially older adults. In Thailand, older persons are at high risk of COVID-19 infection. They are included in the so-called 608 groups. The objective of this review article was to synthesize and present medical pluralism, the development of drugs from herbs, and projects conducted to treat, prevent, and control the infection and long sufferings of COVID-19. The review covers ten studies, three projects produced at Mahasarakham University, Chaiyaphum Rajabhat University, and Khon Kaen University that were reviewed, synthesized, and analyzed. The results of the synthesis indicate that modern and Thai traditional medicine can help reduce the severity of the infection and long sufferings of COVID-19. The medical pluralism between modern and Thai traditional medicine is needed to remedy COVID-19 cases among the older adults in the Northeast of Thailand.

BIOGRAPHY

Amornrat Ratanasiri completed her Ph.D. at the age of 41 years old from Mahidol University, Thailand. Her past experience was as the Deputy of the head of community medicine, deputy of the assistant dean in research, the chairman of M.Sc. (International Program) of the faculty of medicine, Khon Kaen University, and the chairman of the academic and social service project of the sixth region, Khon Kaen Province, Thailand. She has over 60 publications and 22 research works have been cited over 128 times and 1,491 reads. She has been serving as a guest lecturer and evaluator of academic positions and research articles for various faculties and various universities in Thailand.

Thawalrat Ratanasiri graduated from the faculty of medicine at Khon Kaen University, Thailand. She got a diploma in family medicine from the department of family medicine, Chiang Mai University, and a diploma in palliative care from the faculty of medicine at Khon Kaen University. Now she is a family physician working as a medical staff at the department of family medicine, faculty of medicine, Chiang Mai University.

Potential herbal medicine for management preeclampsia in low resources country

Bambang Rahardjo

Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Herbal medicine has grown worldwide. The prevalence of herbal medicine use during pregnancy is between 7% to 55%, depending upon the geographic area, socio-culture aspects, ethnicity and local wisdoms. In the Western world, prevalence estimates of herbal medicine use in pregnancy varies considerably across countries, ranging from 52- 58% in Australia and the United Kingdom to 40- 48% in Norway and Italy and 6-9% in Canada and the US. In low resources country such as Afrika and South East Asia, had been uses a variety of traditional medicines for their primary health care. Surveys on the use of herbal medicines in pregnancy have reported a wide range of herbal medicine use. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 80% of the world's population, especially in developing countries, uses a variety of traditional medicines for their primary health care. The top herbals medicines used in pregnancy have been found to include ginger, cranberry, raspberry, echinacea and chamomile, with geographical variations. According to the World Health Organization, there are several challenges associated with the herbal medicine practice, which are related to regulatory status, assessment of safety and efficacy, quality control, safety monitoring, and lack of knowledge about herbal medicine within national drug regulatory authorities.

Pre-eclampsia is a common disorder that complicates 7% to 10% of pregnancies and can progress to a life-threatening situation for both the mother and the fetus. A number of medications have been used in an attempt to prevent and treat pre-eclampsia. the disorder of tone vascularity, immunology disturbance, genetic anomaly, and inflammation theory. Various concepts of the pathogenesis of preeclampsia have been widely described, but the characteristics of preeclampsia remain the same: an excessive systemic inflammation and endothelial dysfunction. However, the pathogenesis of the disease is not completely understood, a generalized inflammatory response is suggested to play an important role in the pathogenesis. Several drug had been used to prevent preeclampsia, such as low dose aspirin and calsiium. Several studies also evaluating the utility of pravastatin in preventing preeclampsia. In the developing countries with low resources and non integrated health system, many pregnant women use herbal medicine in pregnancy. In the other hand, there's many medical plants in Africa and Asia that have potential benefit for pregnant women. Current studies conducted to explore biological effect of herbal plants, such as ginger, curcumin, olive oil, garlic etc. Many herbal plants have some biological effect such as anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory that could used in preventive and treatment of preeclampsia. Given the gaps in understanding the underlying pathophysiology of preeclampsia, the mechanisms by which many of these agents are area where more research in needed.

BIOGRAPHY

Bambang Rahardjo was born at 1969, in Malang – Indonesia. He gained his MD at University of Brawijaya in 1994 and his obstetrics and gynaecologist specialist in 2003. He has completed his PhD in 2014 and completed his MFM Consultant in 2015. Professional career start in 1995 that he has assignment as Head of Moyohulu Public Health Centre in East Nusa Tenggara, and also as working group of special task for Timor refugee in Eat Timor. He is a subspecialist in Maternal and Fetal Medicine. Since 2015, she has maintained busy clinical (Obstetrics, Fetomaternal Medicine), research and teaching roles. Beside as lecturer in faculty of medicine University of Brawijaya, he als, work as consultant maternal fetal medicine in affiliated hospital, Saiful Anwar General Hospital. He has held the position of Head of Midwifery Department, University of Brawijaya since 2021 until now. He believes that in maternal fetal services, need collaboration of many professional to improve quality service. Focus of his work include preeclampsia, preterm birth and also obstetric emergency. Similiar with his work, his research interest includes preeclampsia especially related to the usage of herbal medicine. He has over many publications of his research and his publication h-index is 4. He also became reviewer of several journal. Currently, he has been member of IDI, POGI, Indonesian MFM and ISUOG.

Is it time to implement self-customized protocol of doing live donor renal transplantation during COVID-19 Pandemic? A high-volume center-based study in Bangladesh

Towhid Belal

Dhaka Medical College and Hospital, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

Background: Patients of end-stage renal disease are in big trouble of highly likely to be infected with coronavirus during pandemic who requires frequent hospital visits. As a high-volume centre, in our institution, it is very difficult to stop this program suddenly at the start of pandemic. We think that transplantation can isolate and separate these patients in relatively better way in comparison to dialysis. Due to several constraints and limitations, we did not follow the recommended surgical protocols of COVID-19 but we strictly followed our centre-based self-customized strategy during perioperative period to continue our program and to ensure maximum safety to our patients. This paper is to discuss our modified strategy of renal transplantation during whole pandemic period with their outcomes in Centre for Kidney Diseases and Urology Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Methods: We retrospectively analysed the data of 300 transplant recipients who underwent renal transplantation during this pandemic along with total 18 members of operation theatre staffs. Asymptomatic with biochemically and radiologically negative for COVID-19 disease patients were selected for surgery without any RT-PCR for COVID-19 tests of both patients and theatre staff. We took several special precautions as our own customized protocols. Incidence of COVID-19 among recipients and operation theatre staffs with their outcomes as well as early outcomes of graft functions were recorded.

Results: Out of 300 recipients, none developed symptoms of COVID-19 during hospital stay before discharge. Total of 18 (6%) patients presented with symptoms of COVID-19 disease during first 4 weeks of discharge, out of them 10 were RT-PCR for COVID-19 positive and 2 COVID-specific deaths were observed. There were total of 7 deaths due to COVID-19 and other complications. **Conclusion:** The incidence rate of COVID-19 infection is much lower in recipients but death rate is significantly higher when infected in comparison to general population.

BIOGRAPHY

Towhid Belal, 49 years, has completed FCPS in Urology from Bangladesh College of Physicians and Surgeons in 2016. He is currently working as an assistant professor of urology in Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Bangladesh, the largest tertiary level government hospital in the country. He is also working in the Centre for Kidney Disease and Urology Hospital, a private high-volume center of renal transplantation doing five transplant per week and started since 2007. He has over 20 publications. In 2022 he has been rewarded with a gold medal for his innovative work and development in the field of urology. He is the joint secretary of current executive committee of urological association of Bangladesh.

Strategic management of modern hospitals & AI and robotics in futuristic hospitals

Balasubramanian Mahadevan

Lilavati Hospital, India

ABSTRACT

Messy galleries oil painted walls-stained bathrooms inefficient staff dim light and noise...This is how we identify a typical Indian hospital. Hospital chains are indeed making their presence felt but for an average Indian branded healthcare is still a luxury. The scenario has to change.

The 21st century marks the incoming of technology where everything is changing. Hospitals are no exception. However, the problem is with the strategic perspective. You may find lots of books or articles about technology but nobody takes it down to the level of – how.

A strategic framework for modern hospitals is missing. This realisation is important as healthcare is one of the basic needs of humankind and especially in India it is on the lowermost ranking on the priority list.

One needs to think and know about how strategy is important in making modern healthcare happen in India.

BIOGRAPHY

Balasubramanian, a doctor by profession, coupled with leadership and Management skills has successfully led over a period of 35 years a team of healthcare professionals in various hospitals in Mumbai. He is a strategic, people-oriented leader with senior-level experience within complex health Environments who enjoys leading and influencing change. He has a genuine passion for Working with the community and other key stakeholders to improve health outcomes. In his new innings as Chief Medical Officer at Lilavati Hospital, he is responsible for the staff's Health & well-being, in addition to medical administration. He has successfully completed the General Management Program(GMP from the Prestigious Indian School Of Business (ISB) In the early stages of the Pandemic, he was quick to assimilate facts and publish a book " COVID-19—The New Age Pandemic" In his last book" Total Quality Management in the Healthcare Industry" he talked about the Importance of TQM in Healthcare and the Barriers &Challenges faced while implementing it.

Associations between lipid levels and intracerebral hemorrhage

Natcha Ruangkiatkul

Rangsit University, Thailand

ABSTRACT

Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) is a complex medical condition that has been found to be associated with various factors, including advanced age, male gender, Asian ethnicity, smoking and hypertension. Despite the aforementioned associations, the relationship between lipid fractions and ICH remains ambiguous and has received limited attention in the literature, particularly with respect to Thai populations. The purpose of this study was to investigate the potential association between lipid levels and primary ICH. This study employed a retrospective case-control design and enrolled 314 primary ICH cases that presented at Rajavithi Hospital between 2012 and 2022. A control group of 366 subjects was established using an age-matching procedure and computer-generated randomization. Participants with coagulopathies or who were receiving anticoagulant therapy were excluded from the study. Statistical analysis was performed using binomial and multivariate logistic regression to evaluate the relationship between ICH and various factors. This study identified six factors that were independently associated with ICH through bivariate analysis, including male gender (Odd Ratio [OR] 2.497, 95% Confidence Interval [CI] 1.829-3.407; $p < 0.001$), systolic blood pressure (SBP) (OR 1.023, 95%CI 1.016-1.029; $p < 0.001$), diastolic blood pressure (DBP) (OR 1.050, 95% CI 1.037-1.062; $p < 0.001$), total cholesterol (OR 0.994, 95%CI 0.991-0.998; $p = 0.001$), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL) (OR 0.985, 95%CI 0.975-0.995; $p = 0.003$) and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL) (OR 0.994, 95%CI 0.991-0.998; $p = 0.002$). Multivariate logistic regression revealed five factors to be associated with ICH, including male gender (Adj. OR 1.904, 95%CI 1.293-2.803; $p = 0.001$), elevated SBP (Adj. OR 1.024, 95%CI 1.017-1.032; $p < 0.001$), elevated DBP (Adj. OR 1.051, 95%CI 1.037-1.064; $p < 0.001$), decreased total cholesterol levels (Adj. OR 0.993, 95%CI 0.988-0.997; $p = 0.010$) and decreased LDL (Adj. OR 0.994, 95%CI 0.990-0.999; $p = 0.010$). HDL was found to not be significantly associated with ICH (Adj. OR 1.003, 95%CI 0.990-1.016; $p = 0.643$). The results of this study suggest that male gender and elevated levels of SBP and DBP were independently associated with ICH, as were decreased levels of total cholesterol and LDL.

BIOGRAPHY

Natcha Ruangkiatkul has successfully attained the degree of doctor of medicine at the age of 25 years from Songkhlanakarind University in Thailand. Furthermore, she has accomplished a Diploma in Family Medicine from Ramathibhodi Hospital, Thailand, at the age of 29 years old. Subsequently, she completed her master of science in gerontology and Ageing from King College, London, UK. Lastly, she obtained a diploma in preventive medicine, public health from the medical council of Thailand. Presently, she serves as the Director of Miracle of Life Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand. In addition, she also holds the position of assistant director at Rajavithi Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand.

Dental implant osseointegration inhibition by nicotine. How are the mechanism?

Nina Nilawati

Haji General Hospital East Java, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The success of dental implants is determined by the osseointegration process. Many studies state that smoking cigarettes can inhibit osseointegration, but the inhibition mechanism is still unclear. The aim of the study was to identify and analyze the effect of nicotine on the inhibition of dental implant osseointegration through the expression of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR), nuclear factor of activated T cells cytoplasmic 1 (NFATc1), osteoclast, and osteoblast numbers. This study is an experimental study with a post-test control group design to 16 rabbits, randomized across two groups. Group 1 (eight rabbits), was a control group and group 2 (eight rabbits), was a treatment group. The treatment group was given 2,5 mg/kg body weight/day of nicotine by injection 1 week before implant placement of the implantation until the end of the research. Observations were made in the first and the eighth week by measuring the number of osteoclast and osteoblast by histology test, and the expression of nAChR, NFATc1 by immunohistochemistry test. Data was analyzed using a one-way analysis of variance and Student's t-test. A p-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. The conclusion of the study was nicotine inhibits the osseointegration of dental implants by increasing nAChR, NFATc1, osteoclast numbers, and decreasing osteoblast numbers.

BIOGRAPHY

Nina Nilawati has completed her PhD at 2013, at the age of 51 years from Airlangga University, Indonesia. She is the Periodontist at Haji General Hospital East Java and also lecturer at Faculty of Dentistry Hang Tuah University, Indonesia.

Three decades of cannabis research: What are the obstacles?

Michael Dor

Ariel University, Israel

ABSTRACT

During the last years thousands of publications have been published concerning medical cannabis usage. Unfortunately, most publications are small and poorly designed research projects or case studies. However, the obstacles impeding the use of medical cannabis and related research merit more in-depth examination if we are to understand the reasons behind this situation.

Legislative and Regulatory Barriers

The fundamental obstacles to cannabis research were a result of antagonistic legislation and legal prohibition. The cannabis was forbidden for medical purposes and for research projects. The perception of several producers was that the cannabis derived goods were a competition to other products and those companies promoted anti cannabis legislation starting in USA and later on expanding to the WHO and other countries. Although Federal USA legislation is still antagonistic toward medical cannabis use and research, the number of states approving it continues to grow all the time. In many states it is accompanied by legalization of cannabis for recreational purposes, and it is quite a complicated combination. In many places the promoters of cannabis for recreational use the medical cannabis as a point of entree for the cannabis for social purposes. Many other countries have changed their legislation over the last decade so as to remove cannabidiol (CBD) from the list of narcotics. The process of legalization for social purposes is progressing as well and is expected to continue so many other countries to follow. this direction. Cannabis was used thousands of years ago and during the last hundred years it was introduced for many medical indications.

Prejudice

During the years of the struggle between the supporters and the adversaries, a demonization process of the cannabis was initiated blaming the plant for many problems starting with being an entrance to hard drugs addiction and continuing with pushing the users to criminal activities. The unfounded accusations caused problems on patients and physicians level. The patients refused treatment fearing of addiction. The physicians were reluctant to administer cannabis because they had no knowledge, they were afraid to take the responsibility for the use of the substance that was not approved as medication and didn't have the research to prove it efficient and safe. The stigma and the linkage to recreational and in many cases, illegal cannabis, intimidated the physicians. They were afraid of damage to their reputation if connected to the plant.

Medical Insurance

As long as the cannabis is not recognised as a medication, physicians worry about the dangers of malpractice suits. It is quite difficult to justify the use of a plant that doesn't present substantial research proving its safely and efficiently and was not produced under strict GMP standards.

Non-uniformity in the Production Process

Cannabis is a highly complex plant composed of about 600 different cannabinoids, 60 flavonoids, and 60 terpenes. Differences in genetic origin or growing conditions lead to different composition of the final drug produced. Growing and production according to GMP standards is extremely difficult making the conduct of valid research complicated and costly.

Problems Concerning the Ways of Administration

Most of the users prefer smoking and even today 80% of the patients use the cannabis by smoking or inhaling.

Lack of Reliable Information

Cannabis was under a debate for many years and beside defamation it was also described by others as a "Panacea" - a drug that will cure every disease including cancer and many other diseases. The media took a huge role in promoting unfounded information. Since the physicians didn't know much about the cannabis, the population was sent to look for information in non-reliable sources.

Budgetary Issues

During many years the pharmaceutical companies were reluctant to finance the cannabis research. It is quite difficult to register a patent right of a plant that was in use for thousands of years. During the last decade we notice a significant change in this attitude and the investments in cannabis research are increasing. The interest of the potential investors is not limited to human medications. There are more areas that will be a huge potential for revenues, Cosmetics Food supplements Veterinary products Each one of those could be a source for billions of dollars income. There is no doubt about the direction. The research of the cannabis is progressing and will continue, and we will see more and better medical products and ways of administration in the near future. The key to this development is teaching the professionals and educating the public.

BIOGRAPHY

Michael Dor works at Ariel University, Israel.

Prolonged use of bedaquiline in the treatment for MDR-TB in a child

Marina F Gubkina

*Central TB Research Institute/N.I. Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University,
Russian Federation*

ABSTRACT

The objective of our publication is to share the experience of prolonged bedaquiline use in the treatment for MDR-TB with a restricted number of drugs, to which susceptibility was preserved, in a child. Materials and methods: case history of a 12-year-old patient with unsuccessfully treated MDR-TB. We carried out expanded drug susceptibility testing (DST). Treatment effectiveness was assessed based on sputum conversion and cavity closure timing. Monitoring of cardiotoxic effects included ECG with the QT interval measurements every two weeks. Results. Repeat DST detected preserved susceptibility to 4 drugs: amikacin, cycloserine, linezolid, and bedaquiline (AmCsLzdBdq). Amikacin was withdrawn after three months due to the development of sensorineural hearing loss. The treatment was continued with CsLzdBdq. The total chemotherapy course took 18 months. Sputum conversion was observed after one month, cavity closure – by 18 months of treatment. We did not observe cardiotoxic effects due to prolonged bedaquiline use. Discussion. The personalized approach to the selection of drugs with the inclusion of bedaquiline and its prolonged administration was preconditioned by the disease severity and the limited choice of TB drugs. Effectiveness and safety of the prolonged administration of bedaquiline in a 12-year-old child was demonstrated.

BIOGRAPHY

Marina F Gubkina – doctor of medical sciences, principal researcher, Central TB Research Institute, Moscow. Professor of phthysiology department, N.I. Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Moscow. Research interests – diagnosis and chemotherapy of childhood TB. More than 150 scientific publications, 8 patents for invention, Hirsch index – 10.

Effect of medical cannabis therapy on autonomic nervous system balance and activation

Dror Robinson

Rabin Medical Center, Israel

ABSTRACT

Medical cannabis therapy is used extensively in Israel with approximately 2% of the population holding a license for medical cannabis. The most common method of application in Israel is by smoking and the most common grade is THC20%:CBD4%. The following investigation was undertaken in order to assess the effect of medical cannabis therapy on autonomic nervous system (ANS) balance and activation. The assessment was performed using a CLA INSIGHT instrumentation. The system evaluates three parameters: heart rate variability, skin conductivity and skin temperature. An AI analysis comparing to several tens of thousands of prior measurements allows determination of two essential characteristics of the autonomic nervous system: 1. Degree of activation and 2. Sympathetic to parasympathetic balance.

Methods: 121 patients seeking treatment by medical cannabis at one of the authors clinic (DR) were assessed prior to therapy initiation and at least 3 months following therapy initiation. The degree of ANS activation and balance was measured as well as brief pain inventory questionnaire and Oswestry disability index.

Results: BPI improvement average 6 grades after at least 3 months of therapy ($p < 0.001$), ODI changed by 3 months by an average of 32% ($p < 0.01$). The change in ANS activity averaged 22 points (100 max), and balance by 34 percent ($p < 0.01$). The correlation between BPI and ANS balance was high ($R > 0.9$), the correlation between BPI and ANS activity was lower ($R < 0.7$) though significant. The same was true for ODI changes.

Conclusion: It appears that medical cannabis therapy using smoking T20:C4 strains appears to relieve in a consistent manner pain and disability related to chronic low back pain. The mechanism of action appears to involve rebalancing of the autonomous nervous system activity and in particular vagus nerve activation leading to parasympathetic activation. It is important to measure ANS activity and add interventions leading to ANS activation as it has been previously related to lack of spontaneous tissue repair. The optimal therapy for chronic low back pain might involve a multimodality mind-body approach and ANS assessment can serve as an objective measure of treatment success.

BIOGRAPHY

Dror Robinson works at the Rabin Medical Center in Israel.

A comparison of magnesium levels in obese versus normal weight children

Basil Alzahrani

King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, KSA

ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the world's most pressing problems right now is childhood obesity. After potassium, magnesium (Mg) is the second most prevalent intracellular cation and the fourth most prevalent mineral in the human body. Numerous symptoms of magnesium insufficiency can include hypocalcemia, hypokalemia, as well as cardiac and neurological symptoms. Additionally, chronically low Mg levels have been associated with a number of chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease, and osteoporosis.

Objectives: This study aimed to compare the magnesium (Mg) level between normal-weight and obese children in a tertiary center in Saudi Arabia over the past seven years and evaluate the vitamin D and phosphorus between the two groups as a secondary objective.

Methods: This is a single-center, case-control study conducted on patients followed up in our center from January 2016 to December 2022. All pediatric patients were between two and 14 years of age. They were divided into two groups: one with children whose body mass index (BMI) was over the 85th percentile and the other with children whose BMI was between the 3rd and 85th percentiles.

Results: Mean serum Mg levels showed no significant correlation between the obese group (0.82 mg/dl) and the normal-weight group (0.83 mg/dl). However, vitamin D and phosphorus demonstrate a significant difference between the two groups. The obese group revealed a vitamin D of 1.6 ± 0.24 and phosphorus of 4.2 ± 0.46 . On the other hand, the normal group had a vitamin D of 44.0 ± 28.2 and phosphorus of 1.5 ± 0.26 .

Conclusion: There was a negative correlation between Mg levels and weight in pediatric patients. However, a positive relationship was observed between the Mg intake and Mg levels. Moreover, sodium, phosphorus, and vitamin D levels showed significant differences.

BIOGRAPHY

Basil Alzahrani works at King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, KSA

Outcomes of bariatric surgery

Asad Ullah

Alfaisal University, KSA

ABSTRACT

The prevalence of obesity has increased globally. Management of obesity consists of medical and surgical interventions. The results of bariatric surgery are consistently more significant than medical therapy. Importantly, bariatric surgery achieves durable weight loss in more patients than medical therapy. Moreover, studies have reported improvement in most obesity-related complications after bariatric surgery. Improvement or remission of type 2 diabetes mellitus, hypertension and dyslipidemia is noteworthy. Due to better outcomes, the indications of bariatric surgery are expanding. In conclusion, bariatric surgery is a cost-effective and safer alternative for morbidly obese patients who fail to respond to non-surgical treatments. Some studies have raised concerns about the worsening of mental health problems after bariatric surgery. It requires careful management of high-risk patients and further research.

BIOGRAPHY

Asad Ullah is a consultant in nephrology and renal transplant medicine. He did his medical degree from Khyber Medical University, Pakistan. He completed his clinical training and master in renal transplantation in England. Ullah has special interest in drug development and obesity.

The impact of the introduction of telemedicine technologies on the provision of medical care to pregnant women. The experience of the Sverdlovsk region of the Russian Federation

Maria S Blagodareva

Ural State Medical University, Tyumen State Medical University, Russian Federation

ABSTRACT

Today, telemedicine technologies are being actively introduced in the Russian Federation as a whole and in the territory of the Sverdlovsk Region in particular in all areas of medical activity. In particular, telemedicine technologies are used in the provision of obstetric and gynecological care.

For more than four years, since 2019, an electronic medical card has been created for every pregnant woman in the Sverdlovsk Region, which contains all information about her health and the course of previous pregnancies. Information about the results of the tests, diagnoses and doctor's appointments are automatically added to the electronic medical record, which facilitates not only the work of the doctor, but also gives the patient access to information about her health.

In addition, a software application has been developed and implemented, the use of which is provided free of charge to every pregnant woman in the Sverdlovsk region. This application includes the following functions: access to an electronic medical record, a reminder to make an appointment with a doctor and take tests, as well as keeping a diary of a pregnant woman.

Keeping a diary of a pregnant woman involves the patient's daily recording of her health parameters, such as: general well-being, pressure, pulse, temperature, indication of pain, bleeding or other abnormalities during pregnancy. In cases of life-threatening conditions, information is automatically sent to the medical organization, to which the doctor on duty decides on the need for emergency hospitalization, and also gives recommendations to the patient.

The introduction of the described technologies is undoubtedly very resource-intensive, and therefore it is relevant to assess the economic and medical effectiveness of the described telemedicine technologies to justify the spread of their use throughout the Russian Federation.

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the medical and economic efficiency of telemedicine technologies introduced in the territory of the Sverdlovsk region.

Material and Methods

To assess the economic efficiency, data from the Ministry of Health of the Sverdlovsk region and data presented in the collection of statistical materials "Basic indicators of maternal and child health, activities of the child protection and maternity services in the Russian Federation" for the period from 2016 to 2021 were used. In assessing the medical effectiveness, a clinical and statistical analysis of medical documentation was carried out, 15148 cases of childbirth that occurred before the introduction of telemedicine technologies (2016-2018) were considered. and the first three months of 2019), and 12436 births after the introduction of telemedicine technologies (from April 2019 to 2021), the study was conducted at the bar of the perinatal center of Yekaterinburg, Sverdlovsk region. For the present study, cases of premature deliveries were selected. Regarding the issues of satisfaction with the medical care received, a survey was conducted of 310 pregnant women living in the Sverdlovsk region.

Statistical processing of the materials was carried out using Microsoft Office Excel 2019 application software packages, as well as Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). In the course of the work, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov criterion was applied to assess the normality of the distribution, the Kraskal-Walis criterion for K-independent samples was used to analyze the differences between groups, the arithmetic mean, standard error and average standard deviation were calculated. The significance of the differences in the compared averages was assessed using the Student's criterion. The significance level of statistical indicators was considered reliable at $p < 0.05$, highly reliable at $p < 0.01$ and unreliable at $p > 0.05$.

Research Results:

Preterm labor was divided into four groups based on the gestation period: extremely early – childbirth that occurred with a gestation period of 22-27 weeks and 6 days, early premature birth – occurred at 28-31 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy, premature birth – 32-33 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy and late premature birth that occurred at 34-36 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy. The reliability of the difference in the proportion of each of the 4 groups of premature births from year to year in the period before the introduction of telemedicine technologies and in the period after their introduction, as well as between these time periods, was assessed. The analysis showed a decrease in the group of extremely early premature births from 10.81% in 2016 to 7.13% in 2021 ($p = 0.012$).

Based on the official statistical reports of the Ministry of Health of the Sverdlovsk region, the average duration of the patient's stay in an obstetric bed was estimated. It is determined that, during the period under review, there is a decrease in the indicator from 5.5 days in 2016 to 4.7 days in 2021.

An important aspect of pregnancy is the positive psycho-emotional state of the pregnant woman. In this connection, the survey was aimed at assessing the experience of using the software application by pregnant women in the Sverdlovsk region. As a result, it was determined that 83.3% of pregnant women indicated that the use of implemented telemedicine technologies creates a sense of security and confidence, the respondents noted the importance of understanding the continuous monitoring of their condition by medical professionals.

Conclusions

The introduction of telemedicine technologies into the pregnancy management program has shown positive results, both from an economic and medical point of view:

1. There is a reduction in the number of extremely early premature births from 10.81% in 2016 to 7.13% in 2021 ($p = 0.012$) out of all premature births.
2. The fact that the possibility of remote monitoring of the state of health allows not to hospitalize the patient in the hospital "for observation" led to a reduction in the duration of the patient's stay in the obstetric bed from 5.5 days to 4.7 days.
3. 83.3% of pregnant women surveyed in the Sverdlovsk region consider it necessary and important to use software applications to monitor the course of pregnancy.

BIOGRAPHY

Maria S Blagodareva is a senior lecturer at the department of epidemiology, social hygiene and organization of the state sanitary and epidemiological service of the Ural State Medical University. Currently, she is studying in postgraduate studies at the department of public health of the Tyumen State Medical University. Her publication h-index is 3.

Recent approaches for return to sport after common musculoskeletal injuries

Seyda Yilmaz Ozal

Gazi University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

All athletes are at risk of musculoskeletal injuries during sports participation. The foremost concern for an injured athlete and medical team is the decision to return to sports. The timing of return to sports is decisive for the athlete to continue sports healthily. As the medical team must decide by considering many individual variables and sports demands, it is a complicated and crucial issue. The criteria for the return are constantly updated with feedback about performance and reinjuries following the return to play. In this presentation, the literature-based current progress for return to sports after common musculoskeletal injuries is described.

BIOGRAPHY

Şeyda Yılmaz Ozal received her Physical Therapy License in 2012. She gained experience over three years and started her postgraduate studies as a research assistant in 2015. She obtained her Master of Science degree in 2017. Now she is continuing her doctorate education.

ROSES, a game changer in Endovascular Surgery

Guido Danieli

University of Calabria, Italy

ABSTRACT

ROSES, a Robotic System for Endovascular Surgery, is characterized by a unitize system to measure forces opposed by the body to catheters and guide wire advancements, always active and without the need for special additions. It is configured as a series of robotic actuators (up to three) placed in line on slides running on a rail, tilted toward the patient, on which another slide hosts a pair of step motors enabling movement of the relative position between the various actuators, while the proximal actuator is fixed to the motor slide by a lateral bar. A force transducer is connected through a wire to the motor slide, subject to the g component of whatever is sitting on a rail, which does not change even if the actuators move, but the force changes if something external blocks the progress of the catheter and guide wires, alerting the doctor. Small purely mechanical disposables are used, designed for any type of intervention using catheters and guide wires commercially available, from angioplasty to brain and carotid surgery (aneurysms or thrombi), TAVI, not to forget general lower and upper limb interventions. Able to guide the introduction of pre-curved first catheters, in a short period will have also animated catheters able to change shape configuration on console control. Since the system also measures the length of penetration of each device, passing this information to a workstation, together with X-ray images, the system becomes the black box of endovascular surgeries, which also separates doctors from patients during the entire surgery. The system is protected by various international patent applications about to be released.

BIOGRAPHY

Guido Danieli works at University of Calabria, Italy.

Dream controllers: The funny current and histone deacetylase

Sherine Abdelmissih

Cairo University, Egypt

ABSTRACT

It seems that dreaming is among the processes that assist the brain in exerting its cognitive functions, and maintaining a balanced mood, thus, moderating our behavioral responses. This seems obvious when hypnotics, that reduce rapid-eye-movement (REM) sleep during which dreaming occurs, impair concentration and mood the day after. It is well known that beta-blockers can induce nightmares and vivid dreams. Beta-blockers exert part of their negative chronotropic effect through inhibiting the funny current, mediated through the hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated channel (HCN). Nightmares were also triggered by ivabradine, a selective inhibitor of the funny current. An inference could be made about the possible involvement of the funny current in the dreaming process. In the same context, the mood stabilizers, lithium carbonate and sodium valproate were associated with nightmares. Both of which are inhibitors of histone deacetylase (HDA). Targeting HCN and HAD can alter dreaming, with secondary effects cognitive, emotional, and physical well-being.

BIOGRAPHY

Sherine Abdelmissih has completed her M.D. at the age of 40 years from Cairo University, Egypt. She is a lecturer in medical pharmacology department, faculty of medicine Kasr Al-Ainy, Cairo University, Egypt, since 2016. She is a Sub investigator in clinical trial research center, medical pharmacology department, faculty of medicine Kasr Al-Ainy, Cairo University, Egypt, since 2017. She is a member at European College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ECNP), member of British Pharmacological Society (BPS) and member of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine. She has published 3 original research articles, one review and one book chapter. She has reviewed 13 published articles.

Chronic inflammatory polyradiculopathy post-covid-19 and the role of therapeutic apheresis: A clinical case

Nicola Coviello

UOC Nefrologia e Dialisi, Italy

ABSTRACT

There is a strong correlation between SARS-CoV-2 and the onset of autoimmune neurological disease with atypical clinical presentation, characterized by limited response to medical therapy, likely caused by the underlying mechanism of the virus itself.

In situations like these, after the failure of pharmacological therapy, therapeutic apheresis, including immunoadsorption, can be pursued.

Treatments with IMMUSORBA TR-350 columns have proven to be particularly effective in managing refractory forms of post-Covid-19 nephropathies, leading to complete recovery of disability and elimination of neurological signs and symptoms.

We discuss the case of a patient with chronic inflammatory polyradiculopathy post-Covid-19, resistant to medical therapy, effectively treated with immunoadsorption.

BIOGRAPHY

Nicola Coviello works at UOC Nefrologia e Dialisi, Italy.

Complementarity of medicine and economics

Torben Larsen

University of Southern Denmark, Denmark

ABSTRACT

Modern Medicine and Economics need each other:

- Modern health technology requires so many scarce resources that economic priority rules are needed for an optimal allocation
- Economics needs medical science, too, because the Neoclassical Paradigm of bounded economic rationality (BR) doesn't apply to health behavior due to an "Asymmetric Knowledge" between physician and patient.

This integrative review finds five crucial relationships between Medicine and Economics:

1. Neuroeconomics explains patient behavior as "Asymmetric Knowledge" rooted in risk-aversion turning the Willingness-to-pay paradigm (WTA) invalid as indicator of health preferences. Economics must accept the medical concept of QALY as the overall outcome of healthcare
2. Cost-effectiveness Analysis (CEA) based on QALY cannot stand-a-lone, but is a special case of Health Technology Assessment (HTA), for instance because strong savings on healthcare may stress the staff
3. Universal Basic Income (UBI) serves equality in both Economics and Medicine
4. A cost-effective organization of health systems recognizing the "Asymmetric Knowledge" must be based on the following axioms: a) The GP is the local key coordinator b) University regions are the basal functional unit of specialized healthcare. A Regional Health Council must advise both GPs and hospitals on the best continuity of care to optimize the allocation of healthcare resources
5. Neuroeconomics explains meditative in-depth-relaxation as complementary to physical fitness in stress-management and as such a common target for Medicine and Economics. The final Discussion focuses on the education of health economists.

BIOGRAPHY

Torben Larsen works at University of Southern Denmark, Denmark.

Osteolytic intradiploic meningioma: An unusual presentation of meningioma

Maria Isabel Simoes Silva

ACES Loures-Odivelas Public Health Unit, Portugal

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Meningiomas are the most common benign intracranial neoplasm which are encountered in clinical practice. Intradiploic meningioma is a rare subset of meningiomas, which can present as osteoblastic, osteolytic or mixed calvarial lesion. Aggressive lesions tend to involve soft tissue and are osteolytic in nature. The presented case allows us to review its diagnostic approach and emphasize the importance of the doctor-patient relationship when facing a patient who presents himself with an unusual medical condition.

Case Report: A 58-year-old Caucasian female, with an irrelevant medical history, attended the open consultation referring a hollow head sensation and pain in a specific scalp point for two months. She denied any neurological complaints or history of trauma. During examination, palpation showed a soft and tender area of about 1 cm located in the right parieto-occipital region, without skin lesions. The neurological examination showed no abnormalities. In the plain X-ray skull film, a hyper-transparent image was observed in the right paramedian aspect of the occipital region. To further study the lesion, a CT scan was requested, which showed a lytic lesion, with complete erosions of both tables of the skull, and a small epidural soft tissue component. The patient was referred for secondary health care where the evaluation was complemented with a brain MRI, which confirmed the lesion in the mentioned topography. The patient underwent craniotomy for tumor excision and cranioplasty, and the postoperative period was uneventful.

Comments: These lesions are usually asymptomatic but may cause neurological symptoms depending on their location, type of growth and local aggressiveness. The diagnostic delay is between one day and 40 years. This case highlights the importance of the family doctor in the early diagnosis of uncommon medical conditions, which may present with nonspecific symptoms and may compromise patients' quality of life.

BIOGRAPHY

Maria Isabel Simoes Silva works at ACES Loures-Odivelas Public Health Unit, Portugal.

Proactive management of asthma is the most effective way to avoid exacerbation of bronchial asthma

Adel Abdelhamy Ezzeldin

Jaber Alahmad Military Hospital, Kuwait

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To assess the best method and effective way to control mild bronchial asthma in adults

Design: Comparative analysis

Setting: Respiratory practice in military hospital in Kuwait

Participants: 30 adult patients with mild asthma who were followed in outpatient respiratory clinic within 6 months were divided into two groups group A who use Fluticasone 125 microgram /Salmeterol and group B who use Budesonide 160 micrograms / formoterol only when needed.

Intervention: Follow up through regular visits in chest outpatient where pulmonary function test, number of ER visits over 6 months, use of systemic steroids and symptom control using Asthma Control Test (ACT).

Outcome Measures: Emergency visits, use of systemic steroids, frequency of symptoms of asthma and spirometry results.

Results: The two groups showed exacerbations over the 6 months treatment, however the group A who use fluticasone 125 micrograms/salmeterol shows lower emergency attendance rate for bronchial asthma and less symptoms than the group B who uses Budesonide 160 micrograms / Formoterol, group A showed improvement of FEV1 than group B at the end of 6 months period. Group A showed less symptoms, less systemic steroid use and less ER visits for bronchial asthma exacerbations.

Conclusion: Proactive management with mild bronchial asthma seems to be the best strategy and effective way in treatment of mild bronchial asthma than reactive approach.

Keywords: Reactive, proactive, mild bronchial asthma, Exacerbations.

BIOGRAPHY

Adel Abdelhamy Ezzeldin completed his MBChB from Cairo University in 1991. He was trained in hospitals of Cairo University and specialised in respiratory medicine. He got master's degree in 2002, and then proceeded to Royal Brompton Hospital in London where he trained in different subspecialties of respiratory medicine. He got his medical doctorate in 2009. His experience in respiratory medicine is quite vast and has many research articles published by his name in Asthma and COPD. He is a member of the American Thoracic Society, Royal Australian College of Physicians, British Thoracic Society, and an advisory member of European Respiratory Society.

Communication, gender violence and suicide

Javier Urra Portillo

Academic Number of the Academy of Psychology of Spain, Spain

ABSTRACT

The issue of gender-based violence is structural, as it occurs all over the world, and instrumental, as it is used to subjugate women. It is unrelated to mental illness or isolated violent outbursts. This article explores the relationship between gender-based violence and emotional dependency, women's dependency on their abusers for reasons including learned helplessness, and men's dependency on women, who some are capable of killing before committing suicide on the basis of their perception of 'their woman' as a mere extension of themselves. It provides an in-depth explanation of the psychology behind the issue and supplies concrete data. When these forms of dependency are identified, the prognosis darkens. The article also analyses the tragedy experienced by orphaned children and the most abject crime that human beings can commit: killing their children to harm the person they claim to love.

BIOGRAPHY

Javier Urra Portillo is an expert of the state pact against gender violence (Spain). He is a full academician of the Spanish Academy of Psychology. Professor of Psychology at the Complutense University of Madrid. Dr. in Psychology, and Dr. in Health Sciences. Psychologist of the Prosecutor's Office of the Superior Court of Justice and the Juvenile Courts of Madrid. First Ombudsman for Minors in the Community of Madrid. He was also president of the European network of Children's Defenders. He is an ambassador for the American Association of Legal Psychology. He is currently Clinical Director of RECURRA GINSO.

Views of pediatricians on speech and language development

Samra Jusufbasic

Health center Maglaj, Bosnia and Herzegovina

ABSTRACT

Pediatricians that, in addition to treating children's diseases, deal with early growth and development, have a special responsibility in the early detection and diagnosis of speech and language difficulties. Aim of this research was to examine pediatricians' and pediatric specialists' familiarity with speech-language development, developmental-behavioral pediatrics, opinions on acquired knowledge at the specialist study on early growth and development and to examine the importance of multidisciplinary approach and cooperation between pediatricians and speech therapists, educators and rehabilitators and psychologists. The sample was comprised of 14 specialists pediatricians and 1 pediatrics resident, who were employed in primary and secondary health care and private practice, from different cities of the Federation of B&H and Republika Srpska. Results of this research have shown that surveyed pediatricians are working with children with difficulties in speech-language development on a daily basis. Respondents have mostly correctly answered all questions related to speech-language development which indicates that they have solid knowledge in this area. Results have shown that most of the respondents is not satisfied with the knowledge obtained from specialist study on early growth and development and that they are not completely familiar with developmental-behavioral pediatrics, but all of the pediatricians have agreed that this field of sub-specialty should be included as a part of our higher education program. When it comes to a multidisciplinary approach and cooperation with speech therapists, educators-rehabilitators and psychologists, respondents support and practice a multidisciplinary approach in the detection and diagnosis of speech and language difficulties.

BIOGRAPHY

Samra Jusufbasic has completed her Master's degree at the age of 27 years at University of Tuzla, Faculty of education and rehabilitation, department of Speech and Language Pathology and Audiology and finishing 1st year of PHD. She is a chief Speech and Language pathologist of Center for early growth and development of Health Center in Maglaj, B&H. She was an active participant at many international conferences in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Examining the nutrition awareness of nursing students: A cross-sectional study in the UAE

Rasha Atia Kadri Ibrahim

Fatima College of Health Sciences, UAE

ABSTRACT

Purpose: investigate nutrition knowledge (NK) among nursing college students and the elements that contribute to good NK.

Methods: A total of 100 nursing students participated in this descriptive cross-sectional study. Data gathering was conducted from March 2023 to May 2023 at a nursing college in the UAE. Participating students completed a self-reported validated Revised General Nutrition Knowledge Questionnaire (GNKQ-R).

Results: All participating students were females, with the majority (94%) being single. Most students (68%) had a normal mass index of (23.6), whereas 32% were overweight. The analysis showed nursing students' overall general nutrition knowledge was good (73%). a significant positive correlation was found between nursing students' perceptions of diet-disease, and weight management and each (Dietary recommendations, Food group, and Healthy Food choices) as $P < 0.001$. It was found that the only variable detected to predict the good nutrition knowledge level among studied students was having children less than 18 in the same family

Conclusion: The results of the current study indicate that future wellness actions should prioritize increasing students' general nutrition knowledge while also considering individual and academic factors impacting NK in college.

BIOGRAPHY

Rasha Ibrahim has a PhD in Nursing Science (2019) as well as a master's degree (2015) from Alexandria University, Egypt, and is a Board-Certified Registered Nurse. She also has undergraduate degrees in Nursing from the College of Nursing, Mansoura University, Egypt. Currently, she is working at Fatima College of Health Sciences, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. She has 16 years of experience working in a variety of sectors, including clinical and educational settings.

Appropriateness of cases treated by local urgent eye care services during COVID-19, pre-intervention (Cycle 1) and post-intervention (Cycle 2, a re-audit of Cycle 1)

Maria Hemaya

Lister Hospital, East and North Herts NHS Trust, UK

ABSTRACT

Background: An increasing ageing population coupled with rising prevalence of eye disease means that providing appropriate emergency eye services is becoming more challenging.

Aim: To assess the appropriateness of cases being seen at the Urgent Eye Clinic (UEC) during COVID-19, both pre- and post-intervention.

Methodology: A 'snapshot' cohort of patients seen in the UEC, on a randomly-selected date for each cycle. The audit analyses the initial referral to UEC, between August to September 2021 for the first cycle (pre-intervention) and September to October 2021 for the second cycle (post-intervention). The intervention involved the Nottingham University Hospital NHS Trust 'Triage Tool for Eye Casualty' across the eye department at Lister Hospital. Nursing opinions on this tool were also surveyed.

Results: In the first cycle 34 patients were included and 32 were seen in the second cycle. Between cycles the appropriateness of referrals decreased in the second cycle (78% to 74%), however, Emergency Department (ED) referrals almost doubled where the tool was not displayed. All sources of referral pre- and post-intervention were included in the analysis. 100% of cases pre- and post-intervention were eventually seen by both triaging nurses and a doctor. 83% of nurses said that they had used the triage tool with 100% stating it was useful.

Conclusions:

- Nottingham triage tool utilises the same services as our region
- Majority of cases pre- and post-intervention were inappropriately seen in UEC
- Most referrals to UEC are from ED
- Many of the referral sources were the sector expected to manage the case
- Since some time slots were taken up by inappropriate referrals, there was less availability to see genuine emergencies e.g. trauma should've been seen the same day
- Summary of nurses' survey – triage tool is useful aid, but more education needed.

BIOGRAPHY

Maria Hemaya is graduated from St George's University of London Medical School. She is a senior house officer in East and North Hertfordshire NHS Trust. She mainly works in the accident & emergency department, and has a keen interest in ophthalmology, surgery, and global health. This audit was designed and produced under the guidance and supervision of Miss Rynda Nitiahpapand, Mr Anil Singh, and Mr Samir Mahmood. Affiliations: Lister Hospital, East and North Herts NHS Trust.

Chemical ocular injury: Case report

Abdulkarim Bushnag

Jeddah Eye Hospital, KSA

ABSTRACT

This case study examines the diagnosis, treatment, and recovery of a patient suffering from an ocular chemical burn, shedding light on the critical factors in managing this ophthalmic emergency. Ocular chemical burns can have devastating consequences, making prompt and precise intervention imperative. This case study highlights the significance of interdisciplinary collaboration between ophthalmologists, nurses, and pharmacists and underscores the importance of patient education regarding ocular safety. The successful management of this ocular chemical burn, resulting in improved vision and minimal scarring, contributes valuable insights to the field, emphasizing the crucial role of early and comprehensive intervention in minimizing long-term complications.

BIOGRAPHY

Abdulkarim Bushnag has successfully earned his Master's degree from the prestigious University College London in the United Kingdom. With an accomplished tenure of over three years as a Senior House Officer Ophthalmologist at Jeddah Eye Hospital, he has demonstrated his commitment to the field of ophthalmology. His professional contributions are particularly noteworthy, with a strong emphasis on publications that align with the core concerns of the ophthalmological discipline. Presently, he is actively engaged in specialized training, further advancing his expertise in the field, at Birmingham, United Kingdom.

A golden window: Modifying the trajectory for cardiovascular changes in Duchenne's muscular dystrophy

Uzoego N Chibuzo

Montefiore Einstein, USA

ABSTRACT

You have encountered in the literature or practice a child with a chronic disease whose death at a young age is certain, even though the exact date is unknown. Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) is one of such lethal chronic diseases characterized by progressive muscle degeneration and early death from cardiac failure. It is the most common muscular dystrophy worldwide. At present, it has no cure. The leading cause of death in these patients is cardiac disease. What if there is an opportunity to ameliorate the course of cardiac decompensation in DMD? Join us as we discuss diagnostic, health policy and practice opportunities that have the potential to strengthen longitudinal research, foster clinical translation of effective therapies, and ultimately improve the trajectory of cardiac decompensation in patients with DMD. Working together we can ensure that the opportunities to harness these advances are not missed by any child.

BIOGRAPHY

Uzoego N Chibuzo works at Montefiore Einstein, USA.



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